the Stewards, at once report the same to the Council with their reasons in full, and the Council shall act as they deem it expedient.

EXTRA PRIZE.—The Judges of any section, should they consider and exhibit deserving of an extra prize, may recommend the Council to award the same.

XVIII.—Privileges.

The privilege of sale of refreshments, fodder, &c., shall be sold by tender at least one month prior to the date of the Exhibition.

No drinks, edibles, or other refreshments, shall be permitted to be sold at the Exhibition otherwise than by the authorized caterer, except by special permission from the Executive Committee.

No entertainment, for which a special charge is made, shall be permitted at the Exhibition without special permission from the Executive Committee.

XIX.—Exhibitors' Sales.

Public sales of such exhibits as owners may desire to dispose of shall be held at the Exhibition on such days and in such order as shall be duly notified.

XX.—Commission on Sales.

A Commission or Rebate of one per cent. on all sales of exhibits, effected either by auction or privately, during the time of the Exhibition, or previous to the removal of the same, shall be paid to the Society, for the benefit of the General Fund, not later than one month after the close of the sale.

*** Copies of the above Schedule and any other information relating thereto, will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, 227, George Street, Sydney; or to

JULES JOUBERT,
Secy. to the Paris Commission, New South Wales Court,
Exposition Universelle, Champ de Mars, Paris.

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES.

NOTICE.—This being a full and complete Prize Schedule, it should be preserved by members and intending exhibitors.

N.B.—In all cases where an exhibit is for sale, the price may be entered on the certificate of entry for publication in the catalogue, with the understanding that such exhibit may be claimed at the price named.

In addition to the champion prizes already specified in the Schedule, the Council may, on the joint recommendation of the Stewards and Judges, in any other section, award special prizes for the best collection of exhibits.

Arrangements will be made with the Honourable the Minister for Works, and the various steam navigation companies, for the carriage of exhibits on liberal terms.

Division 1.—Agricultural.

SECTION 1.—HORSES.

Blood Horses.

Class.
1. Stallion, 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
2. Stallion, 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
3. Stallion, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
4. Stallion, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
5. Mare, any age, with or without a foal. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
6. Filly, 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
7. Filly, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
8. Filly, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.

Special prize.

Stallion, 4 years old and over, best adapted for getting stock for general purposes. Prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.

Arabs.

9. Stallion (imported), 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
10. Stallion (imported or colonial-bred), 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
11. Mare (imported or colonial-bred), 3 years and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
12. Filly, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best thorough-bred stallion, either imported or colonial-bred—any age.

Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best thorough-bred mare or filly, either imported or colonial-bred—any age.

Class.

Coach Horses.

13. Stallion (either imported or colonial-bred), 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
14. Mare, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Trotting Horses—Horses best adapted to produce Hackneys and light Harness Horses.

15. Stallion (either imported or colonial-bred), 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
16. Mare, 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Heavy Draught Horses.

17. Stallion (imported), 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
18. Stallion (colonial-bred), 4 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
19. Stallion (either imported or colonial-bred), 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
20. Stallion, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
21. Stallion, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
22. Mare (either imported or colonial-bred), 4 years old and over, with or without a foal. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
23. Filly (either imported or colonial-bred), 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
24. Filly, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
25. Filly, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.

Active Farm Horses.

26. Stallion, over 3 years old (either imported or colonial-bred), best adapted for producing active farm horses. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.

Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Cart Stallion exhibited—any age, either imported or colonial-bred.

Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Cart Mare or Filly exhibited (either imported or colonial-bred), any age.

Miscellaneous Horses.

27. Horse or mare for single harness. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
28. Pair of carriage horses or mares. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
29. Hunter, horse or mare. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £2.
30. Hackney, horse or mare, up to 11 st 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
31. Hackney, horse or mare, up to 14 st. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
32. Pony, horse or mare, under 14 hands. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize £1.
33. Pony, horse or mare, not exceeding 12 hands high. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
34. Pair of ponies, under 14 hands, to be tried on Park. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Special prize for Jumping.

An entrance fee of 21*s*. each for all horses to be specially entered to carry not less than 12 stone weight, to be tried at such time and place as the Stewards direct, overleaps not less than 4 feet high; and should the judges deem it necessary, the heights may be raised. The prize to consist of the entrance fees

Special Regulations.

I.—Foals accompanying their dams must be haltered and kept under control.
II.—Horses will be paraded at the times advertised.
III.—The ages of all horses will be computed up to the 1st August.

FOUR-IN-HAND TEAMS.

Special Prize.

A silver cup, value, £10 10*s*. for the best four-in-hand Team exhibited on the grounds.

Conditions.

I.—The horses will be judged out of harness.
II.—The teams competing will have to be driven through the Park at the time advertised, after which the awards will be made.
III.—All entries will have to be made under class 28, and marked "Four-in-hand."
IV.—No prize will be awarded unless three teams compete.

SECTION II.—CATTLE.

Durhams or Shorthorns.

Class.

35. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
36. Bull, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
37. Bull, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
38. Bull calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
39. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
40. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
41. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize £1.

Class.

42. Heifer calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
43. For the two best Durham cows, with calves at foot. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the shorthorned bull exhibited; any age.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best shorthorned cow or heifer exhibited; any age.

Herefords.

44. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
45. Bull, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
46. Bull, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
47. Bull calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
48. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
49. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
50. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
51. Heifer calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
52. For the two best Hereford cows, with calves at foot. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Hereford bull exhibited; any age.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Hereford cow or heifer exhibited; any age.

Devons.

53. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
54. Bull, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
55. Bull, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
56. Bull calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
57. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
58. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
59. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
60. Heifer calf, 6 months old and under 12 months. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
61. For the two best Devon cows, with calves at foot. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Devon bull exhibited; any age.
Champion Cup. Value 10 guineas, for the best Devon cow or heifer exhibited; any age.

Angus or Polled Scots.

62. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
63. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Ayrshire.

64. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
65. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Alderney.

66. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
67. Bull, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
68. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
69. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3 years. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.

Brittany Cattle.

70. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
71. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Farmers' Prizes.

For farmers holding not less than 100 acres of land under tillage. Exhibits not necessarily of pure pedigree.

72. Bull, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
73. Cow, 3 years old and over. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Dairy Cattle.

74. Cow, any age, giving the greatest quantity and richest milk, either with or without calf. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Fat Cattle.

75. Society's silver medal for the best pen of five fat oxen, over 3 years old, and of an uniform breed. No animal exhibited for any other prize will be allowed to compete for this.
76. For the best pen of five fat cows, over 3 years old, of an uniform breed. Subject to the same regulations as the pen of oxen. Prize, £3.

SINGLE EXHIBITS.

Durhams.

77. Ox, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
78. Ox, over 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
79. Cow, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
80. Cow, over 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Class.

Herefords.

81. Ox, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
82. Ox, 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
83. Cow, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
84. Cow, 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Devons.

85. Ox, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
86. Ox, 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
87. Cow, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
88. Cow, 3 years old and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Cross-bred Cattle.

89. Ox, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
90. Ox, 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
91. Cow, over 4 years old. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
92. Cow, 3 years and under 4 years. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Champion Prize. Value 5 guineas, for the best fat ox, any breed, competing in the foregoing classes.

Champion Prize. Value 5 guineas, for the best fat cow, any breed, competing in the foregoing classes.

Annual Breeder's Subscription Prizes.

☞ CONDITIONS.—1st. An entrance fee of 2 guineas each to be paid at the time of entering, or otherwise not eligible for competition. 2nd. The prize to be won twice by the same exhibitor. 3rd. The money to be lodged in the Savings' Bank, or at interest, until finally handed over to the winner.

Class.

93. For best Durham bull, over 3 years old.
94. For best Durham bull, over 2 years old and under 3 years.
95. For best Durham bull, over 1 year old and under 2 years.
96. For best Durham bull calf, 6 months old and under 12 months.
97. For best Durham cow, over 3 years old.
98. For best Durham heifer, over 2 years old and under 3 years.
99. For best Durham heifer, over 1 year old and under 2 years.
100. For best Durham heifer calf, over 6 months old and under 12 months.
101. For two best Durham bulls, over 3 years old.
102. For two best Durham bulls, over 2 years old and under 3 years.
103. For two best Durham bulls, over 1 year old and under 2 years.
104. For two best Durham bull calves, over 6 months old and under 12 months.
105. For two best Durham cows, over 3 years old.
106. For two best Durham heifers, over 2 years old and under 3 years.
107. For two best Durham heifers, over 1 year old and under 2 years.
108. For two best Durham heifer calves, over 6 months old and under 12 months.

NOTE.—All entrances for these prizes must be on a separate certificate of entry, marked "Breeder's Prizes."

Special Regulations.

I.—All breeding cows, not in milk or evidently in calf, to be accompanied by a certificate from the owners that they have bred within two years from the time of the Exhibition.

II.—No cattle other than fat stock will be admitted into the Park, which are not thoroughly tractable and handy to lead.

III.—All bulls over twelve months old to have rings, and be provided with leading sticks, and all younger bulls and stock to be tied up shall have strong halters, and be accompanied by attendants.

IV.—All milking cows exhibited shall be milked dry in presence of the Steward at 5 o'clock P.M. the day previous to their being judged, and again in the presence of the Judges on the day appointed for judging at 10 o'clock A.M.

V.—The age of all cattle shall be computed up to the 1st August 1879.

VI.—Rings will be erected for the sale of horses and cattle and the accommodation of buyers. Admission within said rings by ticket, obtainable at the entrance on payment of 2*s*. 6*d*.; such ticket to admit the bearer through all the sales. Provided that members of the Council and Stewards of these sections be admitted free.

SECTION III—SHEEP.

1.—*Fine Woolled Sheep.*

Class.

109. Two Merino clothing rams, any age. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
110. Two Merino clothing ewes, any age. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
111. Two Merino combing rams, any age. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
112. Two Merino combing ewes, any age. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
113. Two Merino rams, two tooth. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
114. Two Merino ewes, two tooth. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Class.
115. Three Merino rams (Hoggets), not exceeding 13 months old. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
116. Three Merino ewes (Hoggets), not exceeding 13 months old. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

2.—Coarse Woolled Sheep.

117. One Lincoln ram, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
118. Two Lincoln ewes, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
119. One Leicester ram, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
120. Two Leicester ewes, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
121. One Cotswold ram, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
122. Two Cotswold ewes, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
123. One Southdown ram, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
124. Two Southdown ewes, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
125. One Shropshire Down ram, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
126. Two Shropshire Down ewes, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
127. One ram, any other breed. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
128. Two ewes, any other breed. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Angora Goats.

129. One Buck, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
130. Two Does, any age. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Fat Sheep.

131. Five Merino wethers, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
132. Five long woolled sheep. Either Leicester, Lincoln, or Cotswold breed. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
133. Five Downs sheep; either Southdown or Shropshire. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
134. Five wethers, any other breed. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Special Regulations.

Exhibitors of sheep will be allowed 5 additional pens of 10 each for exhibition and sale, on payment of an entrance fee of 10*s.* for each pen.

All fat sheep will be exhibited in uncovered pens.

SECTION IV.—PIGS.

Large Breeds—Including large Cumberland, York, and Suffolk.

Class.
135. Boar, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
136. Sow, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
137. Sow, in milk, and her litter of pigs. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
138. Fat pig. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Medium Breeds—Including Middle Cumberland, Middle York, Leicester, Neapolitan, and Prince Albert.

139. Boar, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
140. Sow, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
141. Sow in milk, and her litter of pigs. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
142. Fat pig. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Small Breeds—Including Small York, Cumberland, and Chinese.

143. Boar, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
144. Sow, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
145. Sow in milk, and her litter of pigs. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
146. Fat pig. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Long-bodied Breeds—Including Berkshire and Essex.

147. Boar, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
148. Sow, any age. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
149. Sow in milk, and her litter of pigs. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
150. Fat pig. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

N. B.—All pigs must be ringed before coming on the ground, or they will be ringed at the expense of the exhibitors.

SECTION V.—POULTRY.

Class.
151. Black Spanish (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
152. Black Spanish (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
153. Cochin China, buff. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
154. Cochin China, buff (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
155. Cochin China, dark. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
156. Cochin China, dark (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
157. Cochin China, white. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
158. Cochin China, white (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
159. Brahmapootra, light. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
160. Brahmapootra, light (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*

Class.

161. Brahmapootra, dark. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize 10*s*.
162. Brahmapootra, dark (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
163. Dorkings, silver grey. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
164. Dorkings, silver grey (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
165. Dorkings, white 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
166. Dorkings, white (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
167. Dorkings, coloured (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 19*s*.
168. Dorkings, coloured (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
169. Malays, (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
170. Malays, (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
171. British Game, black red (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
172. British Game, (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
173. Duckwings (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
174. Duckwings (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
175. Any other colour (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
176. Any other colour (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
177. Colonial Game, (best coop). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
178. Colonial Game (best cock). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
179. Houdans. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
180. Creve Cœurs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
181. La Fleche. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
182. Silver spangled Hamburgh. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
183. Golden spangled Hamburgh. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
184. Silver pencilled Hamburgh. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
185. Golden pencilled Hamburgh. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
186. Frizzled Fowls. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
187. White-crested Black Polands. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
188. Silver-spangled Polands. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
189. Golden-spangled Polands. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
190. Buff Polands. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
191. Rumpless Fowls. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
192. Bantams, spangled or laced. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
193. Bantams, black red. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
194. Bantams, Duckwing. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
195. Any other variety of fowls. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
196. Pheasants, Gold. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
197. Pheasants, Silver. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
198. Pheasants, any other variety. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
199. Best pair hens, any variety. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
200. Selling class. Best pair, any variety (price not to exceed £2). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.

Ducks.

201. Aylesbury. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
202. Rouen. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
203. Buenos Ayres. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
204. Muscovy. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
205. Cross-breeds. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
206. Any other distinct breed. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
207. Selling class. Best pair, any variety (prize not to exceed £1 10*s*). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.

Geese.

208. White Emden. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
209. Toulouse. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
210. Any other kind. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
211. Selling class. Best pair (price not to exceed £3). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.

Swans.

212. Black. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
213. White. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.

Turkeys.

214. Best exhibit, any colour, cock and hen. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.

PIGEONS.

(*All exhibits must be pairs.*)

215. Carriers, black. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
216. Any other colour. 1st prize, 13*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
217. Pouters, blue. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
218. Any other colour. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
219. Pouters, white. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.

Class.
220. Barbs, black. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
221. Any other colour. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
222. Beards, long-faced. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
223. Beards, short-faced. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
224. Baldheads, black. 1st prize, 10*s*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
225. Any other colour. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
226. Turbits, red and yellow. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
227. Any other colour. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
228. Almonds. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
229. Tumblers, short-faced, Mottles. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
230. Any other colour. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
231. Tumblers, long-faced. Any colour. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
232. Trumpeters. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
233. Dutch Rollers. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
234. Birmingham Rollers. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
235. Runts. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
236. Fantails. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
237. Jacobins. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
238. Archangels. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
239. Muns. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
240. Priests. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
241. Magpies. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
242. Swallows. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
243. Dragons. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
244. Owls, African. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
245. Owls, English. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
246. Antwerps. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
247. Any other variety. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
248. Best collection of three pairs. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*

Canaries.

249. Belgians, yellow, clear and ticked. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
250. Belgians, meally, clear and ticked. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
251. Norwich, yellow, clear. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
252. Norwich, meally, clear. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
253. Turncrest, clear body, with grey or dark crest. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
254. Turncrest, any other variety or colour. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
255. Lizards, golden spangled. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
256. Lizards, silver spangled. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
257. Mottled, any variety. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
258. Cinnamons. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
259. Collection of twelve. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*

Special Regulations.

I.—No specimen shall be removed, or fresh birds introduced, during the Show.

II.—Exhibitors shall provide their own cages, and pay a fee for each entry, as stated in the schedule.

III.—All cages to contain one bird only (either male or female), with the exception of the collection cages, which must contain twelve birds only.

Section VI.—Dogs.

Sporting Class.

Class.
260. Greyhounds, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
261. Greyhounds, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
262. Staghounds, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
263. Staghounds, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
264. Kangaroo, smooth dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
265. Kangaroo, smooth sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
266. Kangaroo, rough dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
267. Kangaroo, rough sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
268. Foxhounds (coupled), dogs or sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
269. Fox terriers, smooth-haired dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
270. Fox terriers, smooth-haired sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
271. Fox terriers, wire-haired dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
272. Fox terriers, wire-haired sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
273. Beagles (coupled), dogs or sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
274. Pointers, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
275. Pointers, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
276. Retrievers, black curly dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
277. Retrievers, black curly sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
278. Retrievers, other coloured dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
279. Retrievers, other coloured sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*
280. Setters, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s.*

Class.
281. Setters, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
282. Spaniels, large-sized dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
283. Spaniels, large-sized sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
284. Spaniels, dogs under 20lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
285. Spaniels, sluts under 20lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Non-sporting Class.

286. St. Bernard, rough-coated dogs or sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
287. St. Bernard, smooth-coated dogs or sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
288. Mastiffs, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
289. Mastiffs, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
290. Newfoundland dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
291. Newfoundland sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
292. Sheep dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
293. Sheep sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
294. Cattle dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
295. Cattle sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
296. Bloodhounds, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
297. Bloodhounds, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
298. Bulldogs, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
299. Bulldogs, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
300. Bull terriers, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
301. Bull terriers, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
302. Terriers, dogs, smooth, black and tan. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
303. Terriers, sluts, smooth, black and tan. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
304. Terriers, smooth, other coloured dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
305. Terriers, smooth, other coloured sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
306. Terriers, dogs, Skye. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
307. Terriers, sluts, Skye. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
308. Terriers, dogs, Dandie Dinmont. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
309. Terriers, sluts, Dandie Dinmont. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
310. Terriers, dogs, broken hair. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
311. Terriers, sluts, broken hair. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
312. Terriers, (toy) dogs, smooth hair, under 7lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
313. Terriers, (toy) sluts, smooth hair, under 7lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
314. Terriers, (toy) dogs, broken hair, under 8lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
315. Terriers, (toy) sluts, broken hair, under 8lbs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Spaniels.

316. King Charles or Blenheim dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
317. King Charles or Blenheim sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
318. Other spaniels, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
319. Other spaniels, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Poodles, &c., &c.

320. French poodles, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
321. French poodles, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
322. Manilla poodles, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
323. Manilla poodles, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
324. Italian greyhounds, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s
325. Italian greyhounds, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
326. Pugs, dogs. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
327. Pugs, sluts. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
328. Other breeds, dogs, not specified. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.
329. Other breeds, sluts, not specified. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10s.

Special Regulations.

I.—Dogs over 50lbs., bull-dogs and bull terriers, must have chains or collars, without names attached, to enable them to be taken out if required.

II.—Any dog wearing a collar with his owner's name thereon will be disqualified from receiving a prize.

III.—The points of each dog, particularly its height, weight, and age, must be stated on the certificate.

IV.—Exhibitors will, on personal applications to one of the Stewards, be permitted to loose their dogs for a short time each day—in the morning prior to the opening, and in the evening after the closing of the Exhibition; but they will on no account be permitted to remove the same without a written order.

V.—Dogs considered by the Stewards unfit for exhibition, either from disease, vice, or other causes, will not be received.

VI.—All dogs may be tried as the Stewards may direct.

VII.—Should the exhibitors fail to feed their dogs, the Society will undertake to provide food, and will make a moderate charge for the same at per day, according to the size of dog and price given for the food, which charge will be levied before the dog is removed.

Section VII.—Wool.

Greasy Merino Wool.

Maiden Prize.

Class.

330. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces. Merino rams', unskirted. 1st prize, £5; 2nd prize, £1.

331. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces. Merino ewes', unskirted. 1st prize £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Prize for Small Holders.

Prize for Small Holders owning not more than 3,000, and not less than 500 sheep.

332. Greasy wool—For the most valuable 3 fleeces. Merino rams', unskirted. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

333. Greasy wool—For the most valuable 3 fleeces. Merino ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

334. Greasy wool—From Long-woolled Sheep—For the most valuable 3 fleeces unskirted. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Open to all Comers.

335. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, rams', unskirted. 1st prize, £5; 2nd prize, £1.

336. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

337. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ram-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

338. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewe-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

339. Greasy wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, rams', unskirted. 1st prize, £5; 2nd prize, £1.

340. Greasy wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

341. Greasy wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ram-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

342. Greasy wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewe-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize £1.

Intermediate and Saltbush District.

Growers in this District may also compete in the preceding classes.

343. Greasy wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

344. Greasy wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Greasy Wool from Long-woolled Sheep.

345 For the most valuable 6 fleeces, unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Washed Merino Wool.

Open to all Comers.

346. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, rams', unskirted. 1st prize, £5; 2nd pize, £1.

347. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces. ram-hoggets', unskirted, 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

348. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

349. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewe-hoggets', unskirted, 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

350. Washed wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

351. Washed wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewe-hoggets', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Intermediate and Saltbush District.

Growers in this District may also compete in the preceding class.

352. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

343. Washed wool, Clothing—For the most valuable 6 fleeces, ewes', unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Class. *Washed Wool from Long-woolled Sheep.*

354. For the most valuable 6 fleeces, unskirted. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Bales of Wool.

355. Washed wool, Combing—For the most valuable bale, of not less than 200lbs. net, containing not more than 100 fleeces of ewes', skirted. 1st prize, Society's silver medal; 2nd prize, £1.

356. Washed wool, Clothing—For the most valuable bale, of not less than, 200lbs. net, containing not more than 120 fleeces of washed ewes', skirted. 1st prize Society's silver medal; 2nd prize, £1.

Scoured Wool.

357. For the best scoured bale, of not less than 200lbs. net, excellence of scouring and condition to be the test. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Fellmongered Wool.

358. For the best Fellmongered bale, of not less than 200lbs. net, excellence of condition to be the test. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £1.

Angora Goats—Mohair.

359. For the most valuable 6 fleeces. 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.

Extra Exhibits.

Extra exhibits of samples, fleeces of collection of colonial or foreign wools are invited. If the Judges consider them worthy, prizes will be awarded.

Champion Prize.

Silver Cup, value ten guineas.

The Judges in this section will award the above should they consider the display of the wools of any exhibitor worthy of the distinction.

Special Rules of Exhibition.

I.—The wool districts shall comprise—

First—That open to all comers.

Second—The intermediate and Saltbush Districts.—These shall comprise the following counties, *viz.*:—Stapylton, Benarba, Denham, Jamison, Leichhardt, Baradine, White, Courallie, Gregory, Ewenmair, Oxley, Flinders, Narromine, Kennedy, Cunningham, Blaxland, Dowling, Gipps, Bland; the western part of the county of Bourke; the counties of Cooper, Stuart, Nicholson, Franklin, Waljeers, Waradgery, Boyd; the western portion of the counties of Mitchell and Urana; and the counties of Denison, Townsend, Cadell, Wakool and Caira; that portion of New South Wales lying westward of the intermediate district, and all portions of the colony of Queensland, except the Darling Downs proper.

II.—Exhibitors in the Intermediete and Saltbush Districts may compete with the same wools in the classes "open to all comers."

III.—Each lot of wool exhibited for a prize must be the *bonâ fide* growth of one person or firm, whose names must be declared, and must have been shorn from sheep which shall have been the property of the exhibitor for at least six months prior to the time of shearing.

IV.—Growers desiring to compete in more classes than one, must make a separate entry for each class.

V.—Exhibits which are entered in other classes may compete for the All Comers and Special Prizes.

VI.—Competitors may enter two lots, but can only take one prize in each class.

VII.—Exhibits entered in the wrong class by the exhibitor will be excluded from competition for prizes.

VIII.—Persons willing to exhibit will please obtain from the Secretary, 227, George-street, Sydney, a certificate of entry, which must be filled up and returned to him before the 1st July.—Any deviation from the rules will disqualify the entry.

IX.—Competitors must certify the number of days' growth of each lot exhibited in all classes except hoggets; and in judging, an allowance of deduction will be made for the difference in time of growth.

X.—No wool will be allowed to compete that is more than 395 days' growth, except the hogget wool, which may be of fourteen months' growth.

XI.—Exhibitors shall state fully the plan of washing or scouring adopted, and the soaps and chemicals used (if any).

XII.—Exhibitors are requested to state also how the sheep or goats were bred from which the exhibits were taken.

XIII.—The wool for exhibition must be delivered *free of all charges*, at the place appointed for the Show not later than the 15th of July; and on the day to be appointed, the exhibitor or his agent shall unpack and place the wool in the numbered cases allotted to him.

XIV.—Exhibitors are recommended to pack all their exhibits in cases, with each fleece in a separate compartment. The Society will be prepared in Sydney with suitable cases of an uniform size for displaying the wool to advantage during the Exhibition.

XV.—Each and every exhibit must have a *different and a distinctive* brand of two or, three letters only, with the class or classes *for which it is competing* immediately under, marked in ink on one side, and also on the end—not the ordinary or previous brand, or mark, or the initials of the owner. Any other brands, marks, or mottoes will disqualify the exhibitor.

Section VIII.—Wine.

☞ The judging will commence on or about the 25th July.

Class.

360. For the best light White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
361. For the best light White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
362. For the best full-bodied White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
363. For the best full-bodied White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
364. For the best light Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
365. For the best light Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
366. For the best full-bodied Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
367. For the best full-bodied Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
368. For the best sweet White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
369. For the best sweet White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
370. For the best sweet Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
371. For the best sweet Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

*Additional Prizes.**

372. For the best Wine made from the Reisling grape, and of the same vintage, unblended. Prize, £2.
373. For the best Wine made from the Verdeilho grape. Prize, £2.
374. For the best Wine made from the White Hermitage grape. Prize, £2.
375. For the best Wine made from the Red Hermitage grape. Prize, £2.
376. For the best Wine made from the Carbinet grape. Prize, £2.
377. For the best Wine made from the Burgundy or Pineau-noir grape. Prize, £2.

In addition to the above, the Judges will award certificates of high commendation.

* *See* Special Regulation 7.

Special Regulations.

I.—Exhibitors must be the growers of the wine entered for competition, and the wine the produce of grapes only.

II.—A suitable cellar for the reception of the exhibits is to be provided at least two months previous to the opening of the Exhibition, and kept permanently for the storage of the wines.

III.—Four bottles of each sample of wine, without labels, mottoes, coats of arms, crests or distinctive seals, or marks of any kind, but having only letters affixed (not the initials of the grower) and packed in cases, sealed or locked, shall be delivered at the cellar at least fifteen clear days previous to first day fixed for tasting. The Secretary shall mark the cases with numbers in consecutive order, as received, and enter them in the name of the exhibitor, giving a receipt for the number so entered.

IV.—Competitors may enter as many wines as they please in any one class, but can only take one prize in such class for wines of the same distinctive character, and made from the same description of grape. Exhibitors shall, at the time of delivery at the cellar, forward to the Secretary certificates signed by them, giving the locality where the wines are grown, the name (as far as possible) of the variety or varieties of grapes from which the wines are made, the number of gallons in stock, the age, colour, whether of light character or full-bodied or sweet, price per dozen if in bottle, or if in wood price per gallon, and any other information relative to the character of the wines that may assist the Steward in classifying them.

V. In case of any infringement or neglect of Rule 4, by which the information therein required is withheld, or if any wilful mis-statement be made, which is calculated to mislead the Stewards in the classification, the wine shall in such case be disqualified for competition.

VI.—The Stewards shall check and correct the classification of the wines, and one bottle of each sample shall be opened by them for such classification only; and the name of the exhibitor shall be withheld from them at the time.

VII.—The wines for the 1879 Exhibition shall be classed as follows, *viz.*:—

1. For the best light White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
2. For the best light White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.
3. For the best full-bodied White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
4. For the best full-bodied White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.
5. For the best light Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
6. For the best light Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.
7. For the best full-bodied Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
8. For the best full-bodied Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.
9. For the best sweet White Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
10. For the best sweet White Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.
11. For the best sweet Red Wine, not older than the vintage of 1877.
12. For the best sweet Red Wine, older than the vintage of 1877.

Special awards shall be made for the best sample of wine made from each or any one of the following varieties of grape, of the same vintage, *viz.*:—1, Riesling; 2, Verdeilho; 3, White Hermitage; 4, Red Hermitage; 5, Carbinet; 6, Burgundy (or Pineau-noir). The grower shall insert in the certificate (under rule No. 4) the name of the grape from which the wine is made, and certify that the wine is the produce of that grape only. The samples to be sent in under the conditions in rule No. 3, and when placed before the Judges, shall compete only with wines made from the same grape of the same vintage.

VIII.—The wines shall be opened on the days appointed for tasting, and placed before the Judges in the order contained in rule 7.

IX.—The tasting shall commence at 1 o'clock on each day.

X.—The youngest wines shall be tasted first.

XI.—Metal plates (japanned) large enough to contain at least three wine glasses each, with legible numbers stamped on the margin, from No. 1 upwards to 50 (or more if necessary) to be provided; also a supply of clean wine glasses of good quality.

XII.—One glass of wine for each Judge of all the samples in each class shall be sent to the Judges' room on the numbered plates before the tasting is commenced—each plate to contain glasses of one sample only; and the sample so placed before the Judges shall consist of one class only at a time.

XIII.—The Judges shall be alone at the time of tasting (in a separate room provided for them), and shall note their decision on each class in detail, on award papers furnished by the Society, giving the number of the wines to which they have awarded prizes, also the number of those they may think worthy of honourable mention or high commendation, together with their reasons for withholding prizes or honours from the samples not included in the above, and, before the next class is submitted to their judgment, shall hand the award papers, signed by them to the Steward, who shall deliver it to the Secretary for entry in the Society's books. Should the Judges be unable to agree upon any award, they shall refer the matter to the Steward, whose decision shall be final.

XIV.—No exhibitor will be permitted to question the decision of the Judges, unless it can be shown that some violation of a rule has been the cause of such decision.

XV.—Labels shall be supplied by the growers for two of the bottles sent in, which shall be affixed to them after adjudication for the purpose of exhibition only; the Secretary distinguishing wines to which prizes may have been awarded, and those obtaining honourable mention or high commendation.

XVI.—At the conclusion of the tasting, the Judges shall draw up a report of their proceedings, sign and deliver it to the Steward, by whom it is to be countersigned.

XVII.—The Judges shall be furnished with a list of the prizes to be awarded to each class.

XVIII.—After the adjudication of the wines, the residue of them shall be re-packed in the cellar, and remain in the charge of the Steward, for the purpose of testing the same by chemical or other process at any time they may require.

Section IX.—Sugars and Sugar-producing Plants.

1.—*Sugars.*

Class.

378. Colonial grown and manufactured sugars, in 1 cwt. bags for best collection. Prize, silver medal.

379. Refined sugars, in 1 cwt bags. Prize, bronze medal.

2.—*Sugar-producing Plants.*

380. Best general collection of varieties of sugar-cane. Prize, bronze medal.

☞ In addition to the above, the Judges may award certificates of merit for exhibits not equal to those to which they have assigned prizes, but which, notwithstanding, they consider deserving of commendation.

Section X.—Farm Produce.

To be field grown and the production of the exhibitor, under penalty of being disqualified to compete for any of the Society's prizes. If an exhibit be objected to on the ground of not having been grown by the exhibitor, a satisfactory certificate of production to be furnished by the latter.

Class.

381. Wheat, white, half-bushel, with a guarantee that it is a fair sample of at least fifty bushels grown by the exhibitor. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
382. White Spring Wheat, half-bushel, same guarantee. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
383. Wheat, red, half-bushel, same guarantee. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
384. Red Spring Wheat, half-bushel, same guarantee. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
385. Maize, large, yellow, or flint, one doz. cobs. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
386. Maize, small, yellow, or flint, one doz. cobs. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
387. Maize, earliest, one doz. cobs. 1st prize, £4; and prize, £2.
388. Maize, white (soft), one doz. cobs. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
389. Extra prize of £2 for fifty cobs of maize, any variety, yielding the greatest weight of grain with least core.
390. New variety, exhibited in the colonies for the first time, one doz. cobs, and half-bushel, cleaned as for market. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
391. Barley, malting, half-bushel, with same guarantee as the wheat. 1st prize, £2 2nd prize, £1.
392. Barley, Cape, half-bushel, with same guarantee as malting. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
393. Rye, half-bushel, same conditions as barley. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
394. Oats, half-bushel, same conditions as barley. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
395. Buckwheat, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd £1.
396. Peas, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
397. Horsebeans, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
398. Haricot beans, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
399. Rice, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
400. Linseed half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
401. Sorghum, in grain, half-bushel, and 12 heads. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
402. Imphee, half bushel, and 12 heads. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
403. Broom Millet, or Planter's Friend, half-bushel, and 12 heads. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
404. Hops, 56 pounds. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
405. For the most valuable new grain exhibited in the colony for the first time, half-bushel. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
406. Grass seeds, in collection, in bags of 10lbs. each. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
407. Farm seeds, collection, in bags of 10lbs. each. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
408. Complete collection of Agricultural Produce. Silver medal.

The exhibits in this section to be judged by the excellence in their qualities, taken in the order as herein specified:—Purity of sample, weight, size, plumpness, evenness, colour.

Roots.

Class.

409. Swedes, collection, two roots each variety. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
410. White turnips, two roots each variety. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
411. Mangolds, long; two roots each variety. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
412. Mangolds, globe, two roots each variety. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
413. Carrots, field; 4 roots each. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
414. Parsnips, 4 roots each. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1. The necks, or collars, and tap roots not to be removed.
415. Potatoes, collection, not less than 14lbs. each variety. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
416. Feed pumpkins, collection, not less than two of each variety. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
417. New Fodder Plant. Extra prize of £2 for the most valuable new fodder plant exhibited for the first time. Samples to consist of, if roots, at least 6; if hay, 1 truss cwt.

Roots to be judged in accordance with their excellence in the following points, in the order stated, *viz.*: Perfection of form, including, in respect to the first six sorts named, fineness of neck and of tap roots, as well as fineness and smoothness of skin, solidity, weight, size. Such roots as an experienced judge would select as the most true and perfect for producing seed, rather than the specimens of greatest size to be preferred.

HAY.

One Bale, not less than 56lbs.

Class.

418. Lucerne. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
419. Oaten. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
420. Wheaten. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
421. Rye grass or other cultivated grass. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

The duplicate trusses of hay to be opened for examination, and none to be considered worthy of award unless in its colour and condition there be evidence of having undergone ample fermentation in stack; no mere fineness of growth, in the absence of this essential condition, to compensate for defective manufacture.

Dairy and other Produce.

Class.

422. Butter, fresh, not less than six lbs. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
423. Butter salt, one keg. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
424. Cheese, two. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
425. Hams, two. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
426. Bacon, two sides. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
427. Oil, olive, six bottles. 1st prize, £4; 2nd prize, £2.
428. Oils, vegetables (except olive), cotton seed, castor bean, or any other seed oil. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
429. Oilcake. Prize, £2.

(For dealers, not being the growers, producers, or manufacturers of the products exhibited.)

A. Collection, cereals.
B. Collection, grass seeds.
C. Collection, farm seeds.
D. Collection, roots
E. General collection of all sorts of farm produce.

} Bronze medal for each collection.

SECTION XI.—HORTICULTURAL.

Viz.:—Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers.

Fruits and flowers, unless where otherwise specified, to be the production of the exhibitor only. Plants to have been the property of the exhibitor for at least one month previous to the exhibition.

[Ex. P. G. means exhibitors employing professional gardeners.]

PART I.—POT PLANTS IN FLOWER.

Class.

430. 6 Miscellaneous plants of distinct species (nurserymen). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
431. 6 Miscellaneous plants of distinct species (exhibitor employing professional gardener). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
432. 4 Miscellaneous plants of distinct species (Amateurs). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
433. Single specimen plants (nurserymen and exhibitors employing gardeners). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
434. Single specimen plants (Amateurs). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
435. New plants, shown for the first time in flower (open to all). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
436. 4 Orchids, distinct (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
437. 3 Orchids (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
438. Single specimen orchid (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
439. 6 Camellias. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
440. 6 Variegated foliaged Pelargoniums, (nurserymen and Ex. P. G.) 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
441. 3 Variegated foliaged Pelargoniums (Amateur). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
442. 3 Double Pelargoniums (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
443. 6 Chrysanthemums, Show (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
444. 6 Chrysanthemums, Pompone (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
445. 6 Chrysanthemums, Japanese (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
446. 6 Gesneraceous plants, distinct (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
447. 6 Flowering Begonias (open). 1st prize £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
448. 4 Cyclamens, distinct (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
449. 6 Primula Sinensus, double or single (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.

PART II.—OPTIONAL WHETHER IN FLOWER OR NOT.

450. 12 Miscellaneous variegated or fine foliaged plants (nurserymen). 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
451. 12 Miscellaneous variegated or fine foliaged plants (Ex. P. G.). 1st prize, £3; 2nd prize, £1.
452. 6 Miscellaneous variegated or fine foliaged plants (Amateurs). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
453. 6 Caladiums (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
454. 6 Begonias (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
455. 6 Dracænas (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
456. 6 Crotons (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
457. Best new variegated foliaged plants (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
458. 12 Palms, distinct (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
459. 6 Palms. 1st prize, 30*s*.; 2nd prize, 15*s*.
460. 6 Agaves, distinct (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
461. Best collection of Succulents (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
462. 4 Cycads. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
463. 6 Tree Ferns, distinct (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
464. Best pair Tree Ferns (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.

Class.

465. 6 Adiantum, distinct. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
466. 3 Adiantum, distinct. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
467. 12 Ferns, distinct (open). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
468. 6 Ferns, distinct (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
469. 6 Lycopods (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
470. 3 Lycopods (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
471. Best collection of 20 Conifers and Taxads (nurserymen). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
472. Best collection of hardy and ornamental trees and shrubs, not necessary in flower, and not more than half Coniferæ (nurserymen). 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
473. Best collection of plants suitable for live fences, not less than two yards each. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
474. The most suitable plant for edging purposes in Australia, to be laid in circles of 3 feet in diameter. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
475. Best collection of hanging baskets, with plants. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

PART III.—CUT FLOWERS.

476. 12 Roses (nurserymen). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
477. 6 Roses (Amateurs). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
478. 12 Camellias (open). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize 10*s*.
479. 6 Camellias (Amateurs). 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
480. Collection of Chrysanthemums 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
481. Best collection of Dahlias. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
482. Best table bouquet, showing the tasteful arrangement of colours. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
483. Best bouquet for hand. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
484. Best collection button-hole bouquets (not less than 12). 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
485. Best arrangement of flowers for table decoration. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
486. Best collection of plants for drawing-room decoration. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.

PART IV.—FRUITS.

487. Grapes best collection. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
488. Pineapple, any variety. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
489. Melons. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
490. Dessert Apples, best collection. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
491. Baking Apples, best collection. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
492. Dessert Pears, best collection. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
493. Baking Pears, best collection. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
494. Oranges, best collection. 1st prize, £1; 2nd prize, 10*s*.
495. Lemons, best collection. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
496. Best collection tomatoes. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
497. Walnuts, best dish. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
498. Best collection of nuts. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
499. Chestnuts. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
500. Best collection of miscellaneous fruit, not less than twelve varieties, tropical fruit excluded. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
501. Best collection of tropical fruit, not less than six varieties. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
502. Collection of purchased fruit. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

PART V.—VEGETABLES.

503. Broad Beans, single dish. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
504. French Beans, single dish. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
505. Peas, single dish. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
506. Chillies, single dish. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
507. Vegetable Marrows, 2. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
508. Rhubarb, 12 stalks. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
509. Carrots, 2 bunches. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
510. Parsnips, 2 bunches. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
511. Turnips, 2 bunches. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
512. Leeks, 6. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
513. Asparagus, bundle of 50. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
514. Cabbage, 3 heads. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
515. Cauliflowers, 3 heads. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
516. Brocoli, 3 heads. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
517. Sea Kale. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
518. Yams, dozen. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
519. Onions, dozen. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
520. Celery, 3 heads. 1st prize; 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.
521. Beet Root, 3 roots. 1st prize, 10*s*.; 2nd prize, 5*s*.

Class.

522. Cucumbers, 2. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize, 5*s.*
523. Best collection of salads. 1st prize, 10*s.*; 2nd prize 5*s.*
524. Best collection of vegetables, not less than fifteen sorts. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.
525. Best collection of vegetables, not less than ten sorts. 1st prize, £2; 2nd prize, £1.

Regulations.

I.—Exhibitors will not be allowed to show more than two exhibits in any class, and can only take one prize in each class.

II.—All objects for competition must be the property of the exhibitor, or his employer; and pot plants to be in his possession at least one month before they are exhibited, except in the case of newly imported plants.

III.—Cut flowers to consist of a truss or spike; and all blooms must have been blown by the exhibitor.

IV.—In the miscellaneous collection of plants, not more than two plants shall be exhibited of any species for which a distinct prize is offered.

V.—Objects not included in the schedule may be exhibited, and the Judges shall have power to recommend prizes or honourable mention.

Section XII.—Manures.

Class.

526. For the best sample, not less than 1 cwt. Bronze medal.

Special Regulations.

I.—All exhibits must be of colonial manufacture, and for commercial purposes.

II.—Exhibits to be accompanied by a certificate of analysis from the Society's analytical chemist.

III.—The price per cwt. at which it is offered for sale must be stated.

Section XIII.—Implements and Agricultural Machinery.

This section is of so much importance in a colony where manual labour is scarce and dear that a great deal of attention will be devoted to it. It is not intended to draw any line between imported and colonial articles, because it is considered that a position of impartiality tends best to stimulate colonial skill in manufactures. Except in the case of a collection of implements and things that can be judged in a quiescent state, prizes will be offered only in such classes of exhibits as can be judged in action either in the field or in the Exhibition ground. Steam engines, threshing machines, sheep-washing machines, sugar-making machinery, chaff-cutters, corn-crushers, winnowing machines, &c., will be judged on the ground. In conformity, therefore, with this arrangement, while the Exhibition is open to every species of machine and tool that can be classed in this section, prizes are only offered for the following articles:—

Class.

527. Reaping and threshing machines. Prize, £3.
528. Reaping machines. Prize, £3.
529. Mowing machines. Prize, £3.
530. Horse rakes. Prize, £2.
531. Light land ploughs. Prize, £2,
532. Heavy land ploughs, Prize, £2.
533. Ploughs for deep culture. Prize, £2.
534. Double-furrow ploughs. Prize, £3.
535. Turn-wrest ploughs. Prize, £2.
536. Light one-horse ploughs, suitable for vineyards, &c. Prize, £2.
537. Horse-hoes. Prize, £1.
538. Cultivators. Prize, £2.
539. Harrows. Prize, £1.
540. Land-rollers. Prize, £1.
541. Chain harrow, for seed. Prize, £1.
542. Stump extractor. Prize, £2.
543. Two-horse threshing machine. Prize, £2.
544. Four-horse threshing machine. Prize, £3.
545. Steam threshing and finishing machine. Prize, £2.
545. Winnowing machine. Prize, £1.
547. Corn screen, with blower and stone separator. Prize, £3.
548. Portable engine for general purposes. Prize, silver medal.
549. Traction engine, adapted for colonial use. Prize, £2.

(541–549) To be tried on the Park.

550. Corn cracker. Prize, £1.
551. Corn sheller. Prize, £1.
552. Hand chaff cutter. Prize, £2.
553. Horse ditto Prize, £2.
554. Horse works. Prize, £2.
555. Wool press. Prize, £2.

(552–555) To be tried on the Park.

556. Implements for driving a number of machines. Prize, £2.
557. Seed-sowing machine. Prize, £1.

Class.

558. Collection of farming implements. Prize, bronze medal.
559. Collection of horticultural implements. Prize, bronze medal.
560. Collection of dairy utensils. Prize bronze medal.
561. Collection of wine-making utensils, including press. Prize, bronze medal.
562. Wine cask, made of colonial wood, 50 gallons. Prize, £1.
563. Vat, made of colonial wood, not less than 1,000 gallons. Prize, £2.
564. Water cart and pump attached. Prize, £1.
565. Set of whipple trees. Prize, £1.
566. Post hole-borer (to be tried in the Park). Prize, £1.
567. Post driver (to be tried in the Park). Prize, £2.
568. Apparatus for raising water. Prize, £2.
569. Apparatus for raising water for sheep washing or irrigating purposes. Prize, £2.
570. Specimen of external paddock wire-fence (not less than 50 feet set up). Prize, £1.
571. Specimen of internal paddock wire-fence (not less than 50 feet set up). Prize, £1.
572. Specimen of portable tramways for sugar plantations, &c. Prize, silver medal.
573. Model of farm gate. Prize, £1.
574. Root-cutters. Prize, £1.
575. Water bucket, self-filling and discharging. Prize, £1.
576. Earth scoop. Prize, £1.
577. Malt mill. Prize, £1.
578. Cooking apparatus. The most economical apparatus for cooking food for stock. Minimum size to boil 2 bushels and steam 10 bushels at one operation, and to consume either wood or coal. Prize, £3.
579. Sheep-washing apparatus. Prize, silver medal.
580. Wire strainer, for fencing purposes. Prize, £1.
581. Waggon. Prize, £1.
582. Tip-up dray. Prize, £1.
583. Horse dray. Prize, £1.
584. Bullock dray. Prize, £1.
585. Carts of all kinds. Prize, £1.

SECTION XIV.—SILK, FIBROUS SUBSTANCES, AND TOBACCO.

586. Best exhibit of silk materials, from the grain to the manufacture, showing the cocoon, the raw silk, the organzine, grain, &c., &c.
587. Cotton, best exhibit.
588. Fibrous substances for the manufacture of rope, paper, &c., best exhibit.
589. Rope manufactured from same.

Manufactured Tobacco.

590. Black Twist, "Negrohead" and other varieties, manufactured from foreign leaf, not less than 112 lbs.
591. Black plug in any shape, manufactured from foreign leaf, not less than 112 lbs.
592. Aromatic "Tortoise shell," or light pressed in any shape, not less than 112 lbs.
593. Tobacco, manufactured from leaf grown in New South Wales.
594. Unmanufactured tobacco, leaf not less than 40 lbs.
595. Cigars, made in the colony from imported leaf.
596. Cigars, made in the colony from colonial grown leaf.
596A. Cigars of any manufacture, and of any leaf.

DIVISION II.—NON-AGRICULTURAL.

In this department prizes in the shape of bronze medals will be awarded in case of special merit, as recommended by the Stewards; but a certificate will be given in all other cases.

The silver medals will only be awarded in such exceptional cases, when recommended by the Judges, as to the Council may seem expedient.

A competent jury of gentlemen will be selected to report upon the whole of these exhibits, they being allowed to call in experts when necessary, and on their recommendation, endorsed by the Stewards, the Council may award Champion prizes for the best collection of exhibits.

N.B.—All articles manufactured at the Exhibition may be sold and delivered to purchasers, permits to allow removal being obtained from the Secretary.

No exhibitor must enter two articles of the same sort, and the Stewards will be empowered to refuse admission to articles deemed, for various reasons, inadmissible. Articles not properly entered will not be admitted.

Intending exhibitors are requested to give a full description of their goods.

It is specially requested that exhibitors will pay attention to the regulations concerning the filling up of the certificate. It is from these documents that the catalogue will be compiled; all points of novelty or originality, and other information respecting the exhibits, should be fully stated.

Since it will not be allowed to attach price tickets to the exhibits, it is the more necessary that the price should be mentioned in the catalogue, and therefore that this particular be put in the certificate.

Any exhibitor whose goods can be properly placed together will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the Exhibition and the convenience of other exhibitors.

Packing cases must be removed at the cost of the exhibitor as soon as the goods are taken charge of by the Stewards.

Articles and packages will be unloaded at the building. Should the exhibitors or their agents not be present, the packages will not be opened, but stored at the risk and expense of the exhibitors.

The Committee may decline to receive any article they may think unsuitable for exhibition, or objects of an inflammatory, offensive, perishable, or dangerous character.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to receive for exhibition only, and not for competition (if space admit), any object not specified in the schedule, which may be considered to possess special merit.

Packages and articles intended for exhibition should bear on the outside the class or classes, the contents belong to, the name of the exhibitor, and be delivered, free of charge, on or before the 15th July, addressed as follows :—

To the Secretary of the
Agricultural Society of New South Wales,
Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney.

In all classes in the Non-Agricultural Division, no exhibits sent for competition will be allowed to bear the name or brand of the exhibitor.

Section I.—Fine Arts.

Division A.

All works in this section will be submitted to a Selection Committee.

Class.
597. Oil Colours—Historical Picture or Tableau. de Genre, Landscape, Marine, Portraits, Animals, Fruits, or Flowers.
598. Water Colours—Historical Picture or Tableau de Genre, Landscape, Marine, Portraits, Animals, Fruits, or Flowers.
599. Pen and Ink Drawings
600. Crayon, Chalk, Pastel, Charcoal.
601. Illumination.
602. Engraving, Etching, Lithography.
603. Architectural Drawings.
604. Sculpture, Modelling, Carving.
605. Works of Art not specified.

Division B.

Photographs.

606. Portraits from life, untouched.
607. Portraits, coloured.
608. Portraits, mezzo tint.
609. Genre Pictures.
610. Landscapes.
611. Reproduction.
612. Enlargements, uncoloured.
613. Architectural subjects.

Exhibits to be limited to—

3 large-size portraits in a section.
6 Cabinet.
12 Carte-de-visite.
6 Genre.
6 Landscape.
3 Reproduction.
3 Enlargement.
3 Architectural.

No names to be appended to exhibits until after judging. This rule will be strictly enforced.

Section II.—Apparatus and Application of Liberal Arts.

Class.
614. Paper, &c., and all things appertaining thereto.
615. Inks, &c., ditto.
616. Pens, pencils, &c , ditto.
617. Printing, &c., ditto.
618. Binding, &c., ditto.
619. Photographic apparatus, ditto.
620. Musical instruments, ditto.
621. Surgical instruments, &c., ditto.
622. Astronomical instruments.
623. Surveying instruments.
624. Other scientific instruments.

SECTION III.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF DWELLINGS.

Class.
625. Furniture, upholstery.
626. Stained glass, sheet and other glass.
627. Porcelain, earthenware, fancy pottery.
628. Decorative work.
629. Carpets, tapestry, furniture stuffs, matting, paperhangings, &c.
630. Cutlery, fire and other arms.
631. Bronzes, ornamental castings in iron and other metals.
632. Gold and silver plate.
633. Clocks and watches, with all things appertaining thereto.
634. Jewellery or ornaments in gold, silver and other metals.
635. Hair jewellery.
636. Toys of any kind.
637. Perfumery and fancy articles.
638. Brushware.
639. Basket work.
640. Apparatus and processes for heating and lighting.
641. Cooking and washing ditto.
642. Galvanized iron-ware.

SECTION IV.—CLOTHING INCLUDING FABRICS AND OTHER OBJECTS OF PERSONAL WEAR.

Class.
643. Woollen fabrics.
644. Silk manufactures.
645. Cotton manufactures.
646. Clothing for both sexes.
647. Embroidery, and fancy lace and wool work.
648. Boots and shoes—men's strong, medium, and fancy.
649. Women's strong, medium, and fancy.
650. Children's strong, medium, and fancy.

SECTION V.—PRODUCTS OF MINING INDUSTRY, FORESTRY, &C.

651. Specimens of gold quartz and auriferous ores.
652. Specimens of other metals.
653. Specimens of coal.
654. Specimens of kerosine shale and other minerals.
655. Chemical and pharmaceutical products, viz.: Acids, alkali, salt, and other chemicals.
656. Animal, mineral, vegetable, and essential oils.
657. Tallow, stearine, glycerine, paraffine, wax, spermaceti (including all manufactures arising therefrom).
658. Soap—plain, fancy, and soft, &c.
659. Candles—wax, stearine, and tallow.
660. Raw products—bones, horns, and hides.
661. Ivory, tortoiseshell, sponge, and shells.
662. Material for basket, wicker, and plait work.
663. Indigenous timber, building and fancy woods, bark, cork, building materials of all kinds.
664. Tar and products therefrom.
665. Gums, resins, and dyes.
666. Artists' and painters' colours, varnishes, &c., &c.
667. Albuminal gelatine, glue, bone black, starch.
668 Baking and other powders used in cookery.
669. Disinfectants.
670. Materials used for bleaching, dyeing, tanning, and currying.
671. Medicinal products and preparations.
672. Chemical objects of scientific interest.
673. Leather, plain and manufactured.
674. Skins, fur, feathers, down, or any preparation thereof, for domestic purposes.
675. Hair, bristles.
676. Other animal and vegetable products not specified.

SECTION VI.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS.

☞ The Council is desirous to secure exhibits of machinery used for manufacturing purposes, exhibited in motion and worked during certain hours.

Class.
677. Boilers and engines; locomotive engines; railway carriages.
678. Telegraphy, and all things appertaining thereto.
679. Carriages—viz., phaetons, landaus, broughams, sociables, waggonettes, barouches, gigs, dog-carts, and buggies.
680. Coaches, omnibuses, hansoms, cabs, or other public vehicles.
681. Bicycles, velocipedes, and perambulators.
682. Wheelwright's work—wheels, axles, tyres, breaks, tools, and materials.
683. Machines and tools—lathes; punching, shearing, rivetting, planing, morticing, moulding, and tenoning.

Class.
684. Saws of all kinds.
685. Blacksmiths' work.
686. Stonebreakers, brickmaking, tiles, drainpipe making machinery.
687. Bricks, tiles, drainpipes, including all apparatus connected with draining of land.
688. Bread and biscuit making machinery.
689. Sugar making Machinery—mills, boilers, vacuum pans, centrifugal machines.
690. Ice-making machinery.
691. Aërated water and bottling machines.
692. Weaving and cloth-making machines.
693. Printing, type-making, ruling machines, and machinery connected with printing.
694. Fire-engines, extincteurs, pumps, cranes, gauges, registering instruments.
695. Harness and saddlery.
696. Farriery and tools appertaining thereto.
697. Models of all kinds.
698. Locks of colonial manufacture.
699. Sewing machines.

SECTION VII.—FOOD: FRESH, PRESERVED, OR IN VARIOUS STATES OF PRESERVATION.

Class.
700. Cereals—wheaten flour, 1st and 2nd quality.
701. Malt, barley meal, pearl barley.
702. Oatmeal.
703. Maize meal, maizena, maize malt.
704. Buckwheat meal.
705. Rice meal.
706. Arrowroot, tapioca, sago, or any other farinaceous preparation.
707. Bread, pastry, and biscuits.
708. Fatty substances—Lard, and best method of preserving butter, milk, and eggs.
709. Meat—Preserved meat not less than 28 lbs.; cooked ditto; salted ditto; spiced ditto. Prices to be stated on certificate of entry.
710. Essences and extracts.
711. Salted fish; dried ditto; fresh ditto (preserved); trepang or bech-de mer, isinglass.
712. Preserved fruits, in syrups.
713. Preserved fruits, in water.
714. Jams and jellies.
715. Candied fruits.
716. Preserved fruits—process not specified.
717. Dried fruits.
718. Preserved vegetables.
719. Nuts—Walnuts, filberts, almonds.
720. Condiments—Pepper, red, white or black.
Ginger, (dry): capers, olives, &c.; mustard, curry powder, sauces, spices, coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa, or substitutes.
721. Pickles.
722. Honey in comb and bottle.
723. Beehives, and things pertaining to bees.
724. Confectionery.

Fermented and other drinks.

725. Ale, draught.
726. Porter, draught.
727. Ale, bottled.
728. Porter, bottled.
729. Cider, perry, and others.
730. Spirits.
731. Cordials.
732. Syrups.
733. Aërated waters.
734. Mineral waters.
735. Vinegar—Malt or wine.

SECTION VIII.—ARTIZANS' PRIZES.

☞ These prizes are intended to encourage the exhibition of specimens of superior workmanship in wood, metal, stone, leather, &c., and can only be competed for by the actual producers thereof.

Inventions.

Class.
736. In order to encourage mechanical genius, known to exist to a much greater extent than is generally supposed, silver medals will be awarded for the invention of the highest economical value—mechanical, chemical, or other—such having been discovered within the year.

Workmanship.

Class.
737 In order to encourage excellence of workmanship, bronze medals will be awarded to Colonial workmen, for work executed during the last twelve months, in wood, metal, textile fibres, leather, or other materials. Competitors need not be members of the Society; nor will they be charged any fee for entry of exhibit.

SECTION IX.—SCHOOLS.

Prizes will be awarded to Public Schools and children attending schools under the Council of Education, under the following regulations:—I. Certificates of merit will be offered for competition among the children of each school, the objects of competition being—

Class.
738. For girls—Plain needlework.
739. Fancy needlework and embroidery.
740. For boys—Mechanical contrivances.
741. Wood carving.
742. Collections of natural history, *viz.*: Wild flowers (dried); stuffed birds, insects, shells (collections), in which beauty of arrangement will be as much regarded as excellence of specimens.
743. Drawing (open to both boys and girls).

A bronze medal will be awarded to the school taking the greatest number of such prizes.

Each school is to be limited to one exhibit in each of the above named classes.

Exhibits intended for competition will have to be selected by the Local Boards, and forwarded to the Exhibition Building, with full particulars connected therewith.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR 1877-78.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—MIS. REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 26th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for 1877-78.

THE receipts of the year show an increase of Rs. 7,64,417 over those of 1876-77, and that notwithstanding a falling off of Rs. 31,753 in receipts from golah rents. Under all the other headings, viz. duties on imported and excise salt, rowannah fees, and miscellaneous receipts, there was an improvement amounting in gross to Rs. 7,96,170. The receipts of the last five years stand thus—

	Rs.
1873-74	2,59,92,661
1874-75	2,64,87,143
1875-76	2,52,41,925
1876-77	2,56,90,656
1877-78	2,64,55,073

2. The following table shows the stocks, imports, manufacture, and clearances for consumption of the last five years :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Stocks at commencement of year	23,25,766	20,59,418	20,87,317	41,53,880	42,50,816
Imported and manufactured during the year	78,41,600	82,88,081	1,00,24,736	82,66,990	64,63,127
Cleared for consumption	79,44,247	81,99,389	79,14,513	81,07,022	84,82,362
Wastage, &c.	1,63,704	60,793	43,660	63,032	1,03,213
Balance at close of year	20,59,418	20,87,317	41,53,880	42,50,816	21,28,566

3. There was a further decrease in imports during the year, as the heavy stocks received in 1874-75 had still to be worked off. The imports by sea of 1877-78 were only 62,92,141 maunds, against 78,58,142 in 1876-77 and 97,00,310 in 1875-76. This decrease in imports occurred both at Calcutta and Chittagong, but was attributable in the case of the latter port to local stagnation of trade and distress arising from the cyclone of 31st October 1876. The importations into Calcutta fell off from every port except Bombay. The continued falling off in the imports from continental Europe, Egypt, and the Arabian and Persian Gulfs is an unsatisfactory feature in the returns of the last few years. Chittagong took the bulk of its supply as usual from Great Britain, but 23,698 maunds were this year also received by it from Madras. Balasore had an import of 5,992 maunds from Madras, the first time for many years that salt has been imported into that saliferous district.

4. The clearances of salt for consumption stood thus—

	Quantity. Mds.	Duty. Rs.
Sales of imported salt from shipboard ...	54,59,877	1,69,59,194
Ditto ditto from bond ...	26,51,799	82,78,811
Sales of excise salt	3,70,686	10,03,065
Total ...	84,82,362	2,62,41,070

5. The increased consumption indicated by increased clearances is very satisfactory. From the returns of internal trade which are now being compiled in this office, it would appear that the most marked increase was in Behar, where the average consumption of the population rose to nearly the same

standard as that of Bengal generally, being this year upwards of 10lbs. per head after making all allowances for export beyond the province. The general increase in consumption throughout Bengal in a year of very high prices is a certain sign of the prosperity of the agricultural classes, and a proof that the profits arising from the sale of their crops at abnormal rates have to some extent reached them and remained with them.

6. It will be seen that the stocks in hand at the close of the year had fallen nearly to the figures of 1873-74 and 1874-75. They are probably as low as they can be with safety in view of the increased consumption likely to follow the reduction of duty. Any disturbance of trade in Europe, or any accident to the Suez Canal, might have very serious effects on the Bengal supply of salt, and it is desirable to have at least four months' consumption in hand.

7. The manufacture of excise salt was very slack during the year, the total outturn being 1,70,986 maunds, against 4,07,975 manuds in 1876-77. The decreased outturn in Balasore was owing to failure of the manufacture—a fact which also accounts for the import to that place of Madras salt. In Pooree the trade was a losing one owing to the competition of Ganjam salt, and it was only kept up at all by the anticipation of the relief which the Government of India has since given by raising the duty on Ganjam salt and paying the cost of preventive establishments in Pooree from Imperial Funds. The actual demand for country-made salt was brisker in the 24-Pergunnahs and Pooree than in 1876-77, while the sales were smaller in Cuttack and Balasore.

8. It is impossible to compare profitably the consumption of salt for 1877-78 in the saliferous tracts within which the rowannah system is in force with the consumption of previous years, owing to the reduction of the area affected by that system, which took effect on the 1st April 1877. Wherever it has been found possible to compare the consumption of the two years in the same area, the result is to show an increase, with the single exception of Noakholly, where there was a decrease owing to the effects of the cyclone upon the circumstances of the people, and possibly to illicit manufacture for home consumption by the sufferers from that calamity.

It is too soon as yet to judge properly of the effects of the modifications and limitations of the rowannah system referred to above. The Board, in paragraphs 27 to 32 of their report, discuss this so far as the available information goes. It would appear that, as regards Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs and Backergunge, both in the still protected tracts, and in the districts as a whole of which these form a part, there has been an increase of consumption, or at any rate no falling off. Chittagong shows an increase of consumption in the protected tracts, though there was a decrease in the district as a whole. Noakholly, as already noticed, shows a falling off. The population of the protected tracts, as now defined, in Cuttack and Balasore being unknown, no proper comparison can be made. The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs thinks that the measure has given a stimulus to legitimate trade. The Collector of Noakholly is not in favour of the withdrawal of the restrictions, and it has in fact been found necessary to extend the rowannah system again to certain parts of this district. In Cuttack the excluded area is very insignificant, and the change can have had little effect either way. In Pooree the Collector anticipates more illicit manufacture, but there are not sufficient data as yet for the formation of a trustworthy opinion. The Collector of Balasore believes that there has been no injurious effect upon the revenue, but a great part of this district is still under the rowannah system. After another year's experience a better judgment will be possible than can now be formed.

9. The number of seizures of salt in the saliferous tracts was 821, against 860 in the previous year, and the quantity seized was 2,894 maunds, against 878 maunds. But owing to the failure of one heavy case in the Howrah district, in which 1,231 maunds were released, the amount confiscated was only 671 maunds as against 411 maunds in 1876-77; 492 maunds were under attachment at the close of the year. It is stated that, apart from the Howrah case, the results are on the whole favourable to the police; for, while fewer petty cases were prosecuted, they detected a larger number of a more important character.

10. The number of fresh prosecutions under the salt laws instituted during the year was 1,122 as against 1,591 in 1876-77. In 1,057 out of 1,134

cases brought to trial in the year convictions were obtained, the figures for the previous year being 1,520 out of 1,599. The percentage of convictions was 95·3 against 96·5. Rs. 6,584 were realized as fines, against Rs. 9,223 in 1876-77: 48·2 per cent. of the realizations were paid away as rewards.

The decrease in cases instituted occurred in Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Noakholly, Pooree, and Balasore. In Howrah, Jessore, Chittagong, and Cuttack there was an increase. The decrease was chiefly in cases of illicit manufacture, and of neglect to certify sales or losses on rowannahs. In Pooree and Noakholly, however, the net decrease arose from the number of breaches of technical rules, there being an actual increase in illicit manufacture, as there was also in Chittagong. The high prices of food in Noakholly and Chittagong after the cyclone no doubt tempted the people to manufacture illicit salt. Generally speaking, the offences under the salt law are not serious. The following statement shows the number of cases of illicit manufacture in each district:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
Midnapore	122	19
Howrah	6	7
24-Pergunnahs	495	364
Jessore	1	.....
Backergunge	.....	9
Chittagong	123	244
Noakholly	26	82
Cuttack	6	1
Pooree	2	16
Balasore	8	8

Judging from the punishments, most of the cases were petty. The very small number of cases in the Orissa saliferous tracts, as compared with the 24-Pergunnahs and Chittagong, is remarkable. The sudden falling off in Midnapore leads to a doubt whether the police have done their duty properly in 1877-78.

11. The return of salt conveyed into the interior shows an increase of 99,086 maunds in the quantity leaving Calcutta by water, and of 3,47,349 maunds in the despatches by rail; the total despatched by rail and river being 79,41,633 maunds, against 74,95,198 maunds in the previous year. These figures are, however, incomplete, and do not show the whole export from Calcutta inwards. This will be given more fully in the report on internal trade.

12. The falling off in the demand for bonding accommodation in Calcutta has received the attention of the Board and Government, and steps have been taken to make the incidence of the charges for rent more equitable with reference to the amount of storage required by each bonder, so as to induce the trade to make more use of the Government warehouses.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 25th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Presidency Division for 1877-78.

MR. R. L. MANGLES was Commissioner throughout the year. The report is submitted by Mr. Peacock, his *locum tenens*.

2. *Annual tours.*—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division finds his work at head-quarters too heavy and multifarious to admit of his leaving Calcutta for any length of time. Mr. Mangles made, however, very thorough inspections of the three sudder stations of his division—of the Bongong sub-divisional office, of the Calcutta Collectorate, and of the toll office at Dhappa. None of the district officers were a sufficient time out in camp. Mr. Hodgkinson, the Collector of Moorshedabad, was altogether only 32 days on tour, the Collector of Jessore, Mr. Page, only 45 days, and the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs 48 days. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot accept the excuse of want of leisure for the neglect of such an important duty. Even when he was on tour, Mr. Hodgkinson is reported by the Commissioner to have done little besides inspecting the sub-divisions of Lalbagh and Rampore Haut, and a few police-stations. Even if pressure of work at head-quarters could be admitted as an excuse in the case of district officers, it cannot certainly be allowed in the case of the sub-divisional officers, who can take all their work with them. Very few of them seem to have done a proper amount of mofussil inspection, and Mr. Reily, of Lalbagh, never attempted to go out at all. Commissioners must specially impress upon their subordinates that each district officer should be in the interior of his district at least three months in each year, and each sub-divisional officer at least four months. The tours need not always be crowded into the cold weather. In many districts of Bengal the rains are the best time at which to travel. District officers are quite losing their hold over the people from their habit of never seeing them except in court or in office. No district officer can possibly be efficient who does not know his district well, and who has not, by moving freely about the country, learnt something of the village life of the people. There has been a great change in this respect in late years, and it has been attended with the worst results.

3. *Weather and crops.*—The rainfall was full and sufficient up to the middle of October, and the early and late rice crops were at least average. But owing to the want of showers later on the cold weather crops proved short. In the 24-Pergunnahs jute cultivation is extending, especially in Baraset, as also is the cultivation of sugarcane and the date-palm. The indigo crop was poor both in Nuddea and Jessore. In Moorshedabad the yield of all the crops was fair.

4. *Public health.*—The year was generally an unhealthy one. In the 24-Pergunnahs malarious fever was unusually prevalent, particularly in the Barrackpore and Barripore sub-divisions. Measures were being taken for the examination of the drainage and water-ways, obstructions in which were supposed to have led to the outbreak. In various parts of Nuddea the same aggravated fever showed itself, and various drainage projects were consequently started. Along the banks of the Navagunga in Jessore the same disease committed great ravages, and here the people blamed the want of inundation to cleanse and fill the tanks. Moorshedabad is always feverish, and last year the district suffered more than ever. Cholera showed itself in every district, but seldom became epidemic. Small-pox was only occasionally heard of. Vaccination has done much for the Presidency Division in stopping small-pox.

5. *Material condition of the people.*—The year was one of progress and increased prosperity, especially in regard to the lower classes, whether ryots or

artizans. The latter are able apparently in districts near the Presidency to share in the growing prosperity and gains of the former. The best proof of the generally improved condition of all classes is, as Mr. Peacock remarks, the way in which they have stood the high prices of the past year—prices actually higher than those assumed in 1874 as famine rates. Moorshedabad is, perhaps, the most backward district in the division; but even here, as elsewhere, the ryot is in a much more independent and well-to-do condition than could have been hoped for twenty-years ago. He is everywhere, however, reckless and improvident, ready to sell off all his grain while prices are high, and to squander the proceeds, and never getting out of debt to his mahajun and zemindar. There is a general agreement among the district officers as to the depressed condition of the middle classes on moderate incomes. "Too proud" (writes one officer) "to soil their respectable hands with honest labour, but not too proud to live a life of dependence on others, their field of occupation remains limited in extent, while their numbers increase. What their future will be it is difficult to foresee; but even now their existence is so precarious, that they feel the pressure of high prices of food more than their humble, but more useful, brethren." The Commissioner hopes that these classes are beginning themselves to recognise their position, and to turn their attention to trades and other means of earning a livelihood opposed to their traditions of caste and family.

6. *Emigration and immigration.*—So far as the resident inhabitants of the Presidency districts are concerned, there is no emigration in the division. Through Calcutta, however, pass the thousands who seek employment in the colonies or the tea districts. To them no special reference need here be made. There is also a great local influx of labourers to the Sunderbuns at harvest time from the districts around. But the immigration of *buna* coolies to Nuddea and Jessore is ceasing with the gradual closing of the indigo factories.

7. *Prices of food and wages.*—The average price of common rice in the 24-Pergunnahs during the year was 13 seers 13 chittacks per rupee, against 18 seers 7 chittacks in 1876-77. In Nuddea prices were as high as 10 seers 7 chittacks in the sudder station. In Jessore the average was 14 seers 9 chittacks, and in Moorshedabad 15 seers 3 chittacks, or nearly as high as in 1873-74. Other articles were dear in proportion, and the wages of labour followed the rise in most parts of the division.

8. *Manufactures.*—There is little new to add to the very full descriptions given of the manufactures of this division in former reports and reviews. The manufacture of indigo in Nuddea is becoming less profitable every year, and the plant will soon be grown only on *chur* lands. The crop seems too precarious for large capitalists. The cultivation of tobacco, on the other hand, is spreading. A new steam silk filature has been opened at Plassy. In Jessore the sugar manufacture increases, while indigo dwindles. Silk in Moorshedabad has again fallen back to a depressed condition

9. *Trade and commerce.*—Trade in all country produce was abnormally brisk in 1877-78. It seems to have tempted some of the more respectable and hitherto uncommercial classes in Jessore to form petty companies or take shares in shops—a movement which the Lieutenant-Governor would like to see followed in many other districts. This is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and occupation of this sort will gradually, it is hoped, absorb the numerous classes who are disinclined to, or incapable of, labour, and are unable to obtain appointments as clerks and writers. The details of traffic will be dealt with in connection with the Report on Internal Trade.

10. *Public feeling.*—The Turko-Russian war naturally attracted more attention about the Presidency than in the remote interior. The sympathies of the people, both Hindu and Mahomedan, are said to have been pro-Turkish. Taxation is the subject that most occupied the people's thoughts, and the general testimony goes to show that the road cess and public works cess, collected in a manner understood by the classes affected, and, in the case of the road cess at least, spent upon objects in which they take an interest, are much less unpopular than the license tax. The license tax is, however, viewed by the land-owning class with some satisfaction, as falling upon a class that has hitherto escaped from its due share of the fiscal burden. The Vernacular Press Act naturally excited much discussion; but, as Mr. Peacock observes, "it is not easy to say

how far the feeling against it is that of the people themselves, or is a mere echo of the newspaper productions on the subject." Probably outside the class whose ambition it is to write, and those whose trade it is to agitate, the Act excites very little real interest of any kind.

11. *Public Press.*—The Presidency Division is, of course, strong in its newspaper press. There has certainly been a more moderate style of writing in the vernacular papers since the passing of Act IX of 1878. The Commissioner observes—"The change certainly came not before it was wanted. After all the most mischievous action (of the former style) was the effect it had on native officials, many of whom have an almost morbid dread of being attacked in a newspaper. The effect in this respect was undoubtedly very bad as tending to incline too great a subservience to local feelings or opinions, and to diminish self-reliance and independence."

12. *Administrative changes.*—The Chowkidari Act has been introduced with success into the greater part of the division. It is said to be popular with the people as a rule, and to have done much good by improving the position of the chowkidars and the control over them of the district officers. The Commissioner thinks that the bench system in the interior might now be still further developed by permitting selected Honorary Magistrates to sit without stipendiary assessors to try cases. The Lieutenant-Governor would be willing to try this if Mr. Peacock will submit definite proposals to the Judicial Department. The operations under the Land Registration Act have gone on smoothly, and the objects of the Act are being gradually appreciated.

13. *Police and crime.*—The crime returns may be held to point to decided improvement in the police of all four districts of the division. There is a satisfactory decrease in serious crime, and even the high prices of food have not had the effect of increasing materially offences against property, while there is, on the whole, an improvement in the results of trial. There were, however, some unfortunate failures in serious cases, and though it is said that the class of men in charge of police-stations has much improved, they are still far from being efficient detectives.

14. *Civil Justice.*—District Officers would make this part of their reports more interesting and full if they were to consult more freely in regard to it with the District Judge. At present the information given is very meagre, and indeed the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs has made no attempt to give any information at all. In the other districts the standing complaints are repeated about the delays and expense of civil and specially of rent suits, and the corruption of the peons and process-servers.

15. *Land Revenue.*—Taking the division as a whole, the collections of land revenue were 93·2 per cent. of the demand, against 91·8 in 1876-77 and 90·1 in 1875-76. The improvement is in Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and the 24-Pergunnahs, while Nuddea and Jessore show a falling off, Nuddea being the worst of the two. The collections on Government estates were better than in 1876-77, but heavy arrear balances still remain unrealized. The settlement work done in Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshedabad seems to have been very insufficient, and the number of pending cases in all these districts is far too large. The relations of landlords and tenants are described as satisfactory, but a more speedy process of realizing rents is much desired by the zemindar.

16. *Excise.*—The total excise revenue of the division was Rs. 20,87,924, against Rs. 18,97,382 in 1876-77, showing an increase of Rs. 1,90,542. The largest increase was in Calcutta, where there had been a serious falling off in 1876-77, and the next largest in the 24-Pergunnahs. The revenue was Rs. 2,43,057 in excess of the average of the last three years. The demand was collected in full, no remissions being required. The increase is generally accounted for by the prosperous condition of the people; but it is very unsatisfactory to see a steady increase in the consumption of ganja. The duty has been raised again this year both on ganja and opium, and it may be hoped that this will check the consumption of those drugs. The Commissioner believes that in this division much has yet to be done to check illicit practices and raise the Government revenue to its legitimate amount.

17. *Salt.*—The local manufacture of salt in the 24-Pergunnahs fell off considerably, the outturn being only 18,023 maunds, against 34,004 in the year preceding. The limits of the tract under the rowannah sections of the salt law

were considerably reduced during the year. The police did good service in detecting cases of illicit manufacture and evasion of the law.

18. *Stamps.*—The stamp revenue rose from Rs. 49,72,693 to Rs. 53,95,690. Of the increase, Rs. 1,53,623 came from telegraph stamps, Rs. 1,21,059 from judicial stamps, and Rs. 55,638 from postage stamps. The increase in telegrams was caused by the Madras famine and the disturbed state of affairs in Europe.

19. *Monetary matters.*—The transactions of the savings banks and money order department continue to be very trifling. But there was large use made of currency notes for purposes of remittance, the demand being in Jessore and Moorshedabad greater than the Collectors were able to meet.

20. *Roads and communications.*—The expenditure on original works and repairs during the year from the Road Fund of each district was as follows:—

	Original works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
24-Pergunnahs	32,038	80,836
Nuddea	10,345	63,911
Jessore	31,590	56,823
Moorshedabad	14,257	60,149

One satisfactory feature is the amounts spent upon village roads in nearly every district. More might, however, be usefully spent in this way in Nuddea.

21. *Committees.*—Mr. Stevens, the Collector of Nuddea, explains that he did not intend in his last year's report to speak unfavourably of his Road Cess Committees, but his opinion is that Committees are not suitable to the management of large departments dealing with large tracts of country, though they may do very well for municipal work. As Mr. Peacock very properly remarks—"Committees do not manage the departments, but rightly used are the advisers of the Magistrate as regards the wants of the district in the way of communications." A Committee properly constituted has on it men who know more or less of many parts of the district. It is to be feared that Mr. Stevens was only too ready to centre all administration and work in his own hands, with results that have certainly not been satisfactory either to himself or Government. In all other districts good and useful work was done by Committees of all kinds.

22. *Cattle-pounds.*—The working of the cattle-pounds has much improved, and there is a very noticeable growth in the receipts. In Nuddea, inspectors of pounds have been appointed, and in that district and the 24-Pergunnahs a new system of check is being tried, which may, it is hoped, prevent some of the extensive peculation hitherto associated with pound management.

23. *Education.*—There is an apparent decrease in schools and pupils, but the Inspector believes that there is no real loss, but merely an incompleteness in the returns. The Lieutenant-Governor will leave the consideration of the question for the resolution on the Director's report. It may, however, here be noted that in all the districts there has been a falling off in the number of Mahomedan pupils, owing, it is said, to the pressure of high prices. The total for the division was 28,528, against 30,944 in 1876-77. The number of girls at school has also decreased—4,560 against 4,826.

24. *Wards' Estates.*—The work in connection with Wards' Estates is very heavy in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Moorshedabad. While the Paikpara estate is well and easily managed, on the other hand the estates of Satkhira and Narail are a source of constant trouble, and their management gives very unsatisfactory results. Generally, the efforts of Collectors and Managers to nurse embarrassed properties and improve sound ones are creditable to them and fairly successful. But the establishment of a strict professional audit of estate accounts is above all things necessary. The matter is now under consideration.

25. *Conduct of zemindars.*—There are so many good zemindars in the Presidency Division that it would be almost invidious to select any for special favourable mention. Those who are badly spoken of are few and far between.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 25th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

General Report on the Chittagong Division for 1877-78.

MR. E. LOWIS was Commissioner of the Division for eleven months of the past year, but the report is submitted by Mr. Beames, who took charge on the 1st of March. It appears that Mr. Lowis left no notes for the use of his successor, and Mr. Beames has consequently had great difficulties to contend with in preparing the annual report of a division which is conspicuous for its peculiar local features and for the special character of its people. It is generally understood that an officer who is relieved of his duties towards the close of the official year is not thereby absolved from the necessity of placing his successor in a position to submit an adequate account of the more important measures of the year. It might naturally be supposed that no specific directions would be required on a matter like this, and that the outgoing officer would take enough personal interest in his work to wish that its results should be fully and fairly recorded. But in practice it continually happens that Government has to put up with a meagre report, in consequence of some transfer of officers which has taken place late in the year.

2. *Tours of Officers.*—Mr. Lowis made a short tour for inspection purposes in the end of 1877, and went out again later on in the cold weather to visit some moonsifees in his capacity of Judge. Messrs. Currie and Porch, the district officers of Chittagong and Noakholly, made lengthy tours; but as no diaries were submitted by either of them to the Commissioner, it is impossible to know whether their time was usefully employed. Mr. Porch was absent from his head-quarters for four months and a half, and has submitted a long list of subjects which are said to have engaged his special attention, but there is nothing to show that this led to any tangible or profitable results.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—In Chittagong an unusually heavy and concentrated rainfall destroyed a large portion of the autumn rice crop in the northern and central parts of the district. Towards the south the outturn was better, and everywhere the extension of the area of the cold weather crops made up, in some measure, for the partial loss of the autumn rice. But the high prices arising from excessive exportation seem to have borne hardly on the lower classes. In Noakholly the rainfall was less than usual, and was well distributed, so that the people obtained a fair harvest, the cold weather crop alone being slightly deficient.

4. *Public Health.*—Although Chittagong is still terribly unhealthy, the general health of the people, both here and in Noakholly, is said to show some signs of improvement since the cyclone of 1876. Cholera seems to have been drowned out by the heavy rains of July and August, there being only 17 cases in the last six months of the year, though it had been exceptionally virulent in April and May. Vigorous efforts have been made to spread vaccination in Chittagong, and there seems to have been some diminution of small-pox.

5. *Condition of the people.*—It was remarked in the Resolution on last year's report that the fact of the people having tided over the distress following on the cyclone, without any assistance from Government, was of itself striking evidence of their generally prosperous condition. In the tracts actually devastated by the cyclone, there was some decrease in cultivation owing to the difficulty of obtaining seed-grain, and partly also from the idea that the salt-water had destroyed the fertility of the soil. The high prices of food must have pressed severely on the lower classes, but the cultivators in general have made few complaints. There have also been some complaints of the pressure of recent taxation—the Road Cess, Public Works Cess, and License Tax all having come into operation in Chittagong about the same time; but the grumbling appears to have proceeded for the most part from the zemindars. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting laborers for road and embankment

works, while there has been only a slight falling off in the institution of criminal charges, which is the favourite though somewhat costly amusement of the Chittagong ryot. On the whole, there is no reason to believe that the material condition of the people in the greater part of the district was worse than in other parts of Bengal. No doubt the people suffered from the effects of high prices the more, because Chittagong is an importing district. In the part affected by the cyclone, there was certainly much distress felt. But after another good harvest, the condition of the district will, it may be hoped, be entirely satisfactory.

6. *Wages and prices.*—Prices were high throughout the year, partly owing to the short harvest in Chittagong, and partly in consequence of the demand from Madras. Common rice rose in Chittagong from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-12 a maund, and in Noakholly from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-4—rates which for those districts are very high. Wages showed no marked rise, but the rates here are always high, and even at these rates it is said to be difficult to get men to work, except under the pressure of absolute want.

7. *Emigration.*—The temporary emigration of agricultural laborers to Arracan fell off slightly in consequence of a reduction in the rates paid for harvesting by the Arracanese. Permanent emigration is said to be gaining ground among the Mughs in Cox's Bazar, who are unable to hold their ground against the more industrious and enterprising Bengalis. Nothing is known about immigration into Chittagong. Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 was extended to the district towards the close of the year, but the planters prefer to employ local labour as much as possible in order to avoid the restrictions and supervision imposed by the Act.

8. *Trade and state of the Port.*—Chittagong trade is suffering from the depression caused by the cyclone and the excessive importation of salt in 1875-76 and 1876-77; but the exports of rice appear to have increased by about 2,000 tons. An attempt is being made to develope the trade in jute with Naraingunge by running a small steamer between that port and Chittagong, and two large vessels were recently taking in cargo of jute at Chittagong. A cursory examination of the channels of the river Megna leading to Naraingunge was made in 1876 by the River Surveyor, with the object of ascertaining whether it would be possible to open up direct communication with England. At the request of the commercial firms interested in Naraingunge trade, the results of this examination have recently been published in the form of sailing directions, with the approval of the Marine Survey Department. It is believed that the difficulties of the navigation are such as would deter British ships from attempting to enter Naraingunge; but the port is obviously a convenient one for the shipment of the produce of the eastern districts, and the present scheme for sending jute to Chittagong in flats towed by a light steamer seems to promise well.

9. It is hoped that the general progress of Chittagong trade may be furthered by the deepening of the Moheshkhally Khall. The Lieutenant-Governor will be ready to consider any similar projects for affording facilities to local trade which the Commissioner may recommend. The exports of tea were 608,970lbs., against 601,931lbs. in 1876-77. The area under tea is gradually increasing, and the year was fairly favourable.

10. *Public feeling.*—The state of public feeling in the Chittagong Division is very much what might be expected to exist among a people who, after a long period of exceptional prosperity and comparative immunity from taxation, have been visited by a destructive natural calamity, followed by the introduction of new taxes, which, however necessary, can hardly fail in the first instance to be more or less vexatious. There is, however, every reason to believe that there is no disloyalty, and that all discontent will soon settle down. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely endorses Mr. Veasey's remark that a little forbearance on the part of the officers of Government will often do much to smooth down asperities. It is quite time, the Lieutenant-Governor sees reason to believe, that the experiment should be tried in Chittagong; and he took occasion to impress this upon the Commissioner and his subordinates when visiting that place at the beginning of the year. It is hoped that the Land Registration Act will have a good effect upon the temper of the people by checking the excessive and frivolous litigation which has so long been one of the worst characteristics of these districts. The Commissioner calls special attention to the

difficulties of working the Chowkidari Act. In Chittagong the punchayets nominated under the Act defraud the chowkidars of their pay, and produce forged receipts when called to account by the Magistrate. In Noakholly the people will not recognise the assessments made by the punchayets, and resist by force any attempts made to realise arrears by the attachment of their property. This state of things is no doubt thoroughly bad. It shows how completely the old system of village subordination has been broken up in Eastern Bengal, while nothing has arisen to supply its place. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with the Commissioner that no legislative enactments can revive, in its original form, the patriarchal authority of the village headmen; but he must dissent from the further conclusion that it is therefore hopeless to attempt to establish any local authority whatever. The period of transition from a patriarchal to a legal *régime* must inevitably be unsettled, especially where the people themselves are turbulent and indisposed to submit to any restaint; but it may be hoped that, in the long run, they will be forced to recognise the necessity of at least conforming to the law.

11. *Police and crime.*—No improvement in the police of the division seems to have taken place during the year. In Chittagong they are said to be languid and careless, and in Noakholly timid. Where the rates of wages in all kinds of employment stand so high as they do in the Chittagong Division, there must always be a difficulty in maintaining an efficient body of police. It is satisfactory, however, to find an improvement in reporting cases, and the Commissioner is probably right in attributing the apparent increase in cognizable crime to this cause. The following figures show the relative criminality of the two districts with reference to area and population:—

	Chittagong.	Noakholly.
Area	2,315	1,740
Population	1,043,283	949,616
Crime to area	·76	1·19
„ to population	1 to 661	1 to 491

12. Arson is still very prevalent in Chittagong, and, owing to the character of the houses, it is exceedingly difficult to say, in any particular case of house-burning, whether the fire was accidental or not. The Commissioner suggests that prosecutions for criminal intimidation should be resorted to in all cases where the fire has actually been preceded by threats. If sufficiently heavy punishments are inflicted, it is possible that this plan may have a good effect. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the instructions given to the district authorities at Noakholly to deal severely with the professional criminals who are said to abound in that district. The inadequate sentences given by native Deputy Magistrates have had, it is said, a very bad effect in connection with professional crime. This only too often, it is to be feared, arises from a weak and generally futile hope that a very lenient sentence may prevent appeal.

13. *Civil justice.*—The Commissioner remarks upon the bad effects produced by the transfer of rent suits to the civil courts, and states that in Noakholly the average duration of a "simple" rent suit in a Moonsiff's court is fifty days, whereas the revenue courts usually disposed of such cases in twenty days. The Moonsiffs have, Mr. Beames thinks, necessarily very limited knowledge of the systems of land management, and they endeavour to make up for this defect by falling back upon legal technicalities. The Lieutenant-Governor fears there is some truth in this charge.

14. *Land revenue.*—The total land revenue demand was Rs. 13,23,455, of which Rs. 9,27,281 were collected, leaving Rs. 3,96,153 still outstanding. Of this arrear balance no less than Rs. 2,40,725 belongs to Chittagong, where, out of 28,735 estates, 25,186 pay less than Rs. 10 per annum as revenue. Suspensions of revenue granted in consequence of the cyclone are also still in force, so that the collections of the year are under the circumstances satisfactory.

15. *Settlements.*—Good progress has been made in the Noabad settlement under the charge of Mr. Fasson. During the year 137,982 acres were measured, against 107,405 in the previous year. Half of the estimated area which will have to be measured has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 24,683-2-9, or on an average Rs. 17-14-2 per 100 acres. Up to the close of the year 14,623 acres had been completely settled at an assessment of Rs. 14,897, being an increase of Rs. 9,884 on the former jumma of Rs. 5,013.

Most of the land settled was newly discovered land not included in the settlement made by Sir Henry Ricketts in 1848. Several important points in connection with the Noabad settlement have recently been decided by Government, and it is hoped that no difficulty will now be found in carrying the work to completion.

16. *Wards' and Government Estates.*—In both Chittagong and Noakholly the collections from Government and Wards' Estates were backward at the close of the year, partly from the lack of vigorous action on the part of the district officers, and partly owing to the difficulty of realizing rents under the present rent law.

17. *Excise and stamps.*—The excise arrangements of the division are undergoing a complete revision, the outstill system being substituted as far as possible for central distilleries. Nothing is said by the Commissioner about the progress of the stamp revenue; but it is believed that this will show a considerable increase in consequence of the numerous applications for registration under Act VII of 1876. It was brought to the notice of Government during the year that the requirements of this Act in respect of stamps tended to bear hardly upon the proprietors of small estates, and such concessions were made as were possible under the circumstances.

18. *Monetary arrangements.*—The savings banks are not largely resorted to by the public, who can obtain higher rates of interest elsewhere, and who do not care to sacrifice high interest merely for the sake of security. The number of money orders paid and issued in Chittagong has largely increased, a considerable proportion of the orders paid being remittances by natives of Chittagong serving as seamen in other parts of India. In Noakholly the issues fell from 1,880 for Rs. 1,65,877 to 1,374 for Rs. 1,23,533. This is attributed to the absence of a money order clerk, which drove people to use hoondies.

19. *Road Cess, &c.*—Fair progress has recently been made in the collection of the Road Cess and Public Works Cess in Chittagong. Arguing from his experience in Orissa, the Commissioner anticipates that the assessment papers under the Road Cess will, when completed, exercise some influence in the direction of checking litigation. It is hoped that this may be the case, and the people of this division are not likely to be slow in availing themselves of any advantages they may derive from the returns.

20. *Education.*—The report contains scarcely any information on the subject of education. Only fifteen students have been entered in the Chittagong College, which the Commissioner considers to be in a "languishing" condition. A girls' school has recently been opened in Chittagong, supported by local subscriptions and a small grant from the Municipality; but it has not yet obtained any pupils in consequence, the Commissioner states, of the prejudices entertained by a Mahomedan population in favour of the seclusion of females.

21. *Local Committees.*—The Municipal Committee of Chittagong held fourteen meetings in the year, but very little good work is said to have been done, and the members are still spoken of as obstructive. In the other committees the non-official members are said to have given the Collector very slight assistance, and some difficulty was experienced in inducing them to attend. In Noakholly the local committees seem to have worked fairly well.

22. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—With the exception of Baboo Goluck Chunder Chowdry, who showed great liberality in connection with the establishment of the Chittagong College, no zemindars are selected for favourable mention by the Commissioner. Serious disturbances were caused in Chagulnaya thana in Noakholly by the mischievous system of management followed by the Rajah of Tipperah. Villages appear to be farmed out to the highest bidder and sublet to a series of speculators, until it is impossible for the lessee who actually deals with the cultivators to make any profit at all, except by illegal means. Further enquiry will be made into this matter, and it will be considered whether special police shall be quartered in the thana.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT, CHITTAGONG PORT, FOR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

The 30th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Chittagong Port for 1877-78.

The trade of Chittagong, which had been declining for some time, showed signs of reviving during the past year. Various causes operated to produce this result, the chief being the Madras famine and the demand for Chittagong rice in Bourbon and Mauritius, and the opening up of a direct trade with Europe in jute brought to Chittagong from Naraingunge. The following comparative statement of the number and tonnage of the vessels visiting the port during the last two years shows an increase of 212 vessels and 26,114 tons :—

PARTICULARS.	1876-77.		1877-78.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with Europe	5	4,067	6	5,780	1	1,713	...	.....
Ditto foreign trade	16	6896·55	17	8063·77	1	1167·22	...	.....
Ditto coasting trade	7	2980·67	17	8984·7	10	6004·03	...	.....
Chittagong vessels	40	9817·52	37	8836·6	...	.....	3	980·92
Other native vessel	5	1391·14	5	1128·85	...	.....	...	262·29
Naraingunge inland trade	41	3753·6	92	14325·8	51	10572·2	...	.....
Mail steamers	68	27925·68	70	31613·08	2	3687·4	...	.....
Trading steamers	...	.....	2	1,147	2	1,147	...	.....
Ballam boats	1,609	23820·75	1,754	26,887	145	3066·25	...	.....
Total ...	1,791	80652·91	2,000	106766·8	212	27357·1	3	1243·21

It will be observed that the number of European vessels employed in the coasting trade rose considerably, and that there was a remarkable extension of the inland trade with Naraingunge. There was also an increase in the number of ballam boats, which are largely employed in the Naraingunge business.

2. It was remarked in the Resolution on the report for 1876-77 that the decline in the grain trade of Chittagong had been continuous since 1872-73. In 1876-77 the trade seems to have fallen to its lowest point, and it may be hoped that the results of the past year indicate the commencement of progressive improvement, and are not due merely to a spasmodic and temporary impulse: though no doubt trade was much stimulated by the demand for Madras and Ceylon. The following statement shows the amount and value of the exports of grain, the staple produce of the district, during the last two years :—

	Tons.	Value. Rs.
1876-77	18,659	11,85,508
1877-78	25,083	19,89,961

The total increase amounts to 6,424 tons valued at Rs. 8,04,453, of which 2,002 tons valued at Rs. 3,47,506 were sent to foreign ports, and 4,422 tons worth Rs. 4,56,947 were shipped to ports within British India. Most of the home export was taken by the small ports on the Coromandel coast of Madras, while the bulk of the foreign export went to Mauritius and Bourbon. The increase in exports appears to show that the trade has recovered from the serious disturbance caused by the cyclone of 1876, which not only destroyed a large proportion of crop which otherwise would have been available for export, but also injuriously affected the internal communications of the district and the entire mechanism of export trade.

3. Concurrently with the increase of exports noted above, the staple imports seem to have declined. The imports of salt fell from 5,565 tons to 4,391 tons, and those of earth-oil from British Burmah from 693 tons to 460 tons. Salt imports are stated to have declined in consequence of mismanagement on the part of the local bonders, who declined early in the year to import salt, because

freights were high, and subsequently were unable to arrange for a cargo, because the importing vessel would have been unable to secure a return freight. The reduced imports of earth-oil are attributed to the impoverished state, in consequence of the high prices of food, of the poorer classes of the districts, from whom the demand for this oil ordinarily proceeds.

4. The following statement exhibits the receipts and expenditure of the port for the last two years:—

		Rs.
Receipts ...	1876-77	19,708
	1877-78	24,840
Expenditure	1876-77	27,627
	1877-78	32,524

There has been a considerable increase in the receipts from port dues and from fees for pilotage, owing to the larger number of vessels which have visited the port. The accounts of the past year have not been finally adjusted, but the Commissioner reports that the balance at the credit of the Port Fund on the 31st March 1878 amounted to Rs. 27,745, which shows that the financial position of the port is sound. Under the head of expenditure, the charges for the Kutubdea Light-house have risen by Rs. 543 in consequence of the grant of enhanced salaries to the establishment; but the bulk of the increase shown above is due to the heavy Public Works charges for the repair of the embankments and for special works designed to protect the light-house from tidal influence. These are stated to have been thoroughly successful. Considering the enormous expense which the removal of the light-house would entail, and the difficulty of finding a satisfactory site for it, this is a matter of vital interest to the port. The screw-pile jetty has not yet been erected, and there appears to be some difficulty in obtaining tenders for the work. No doubt, however, these delays will soon be got over, and it is anticipated that the jetty will prove a great convenience to vessels using the port. It is satisfactory to find that there have been no complaints regarding the Kutubdea Light, and that commanders of mail steamers have expressed approval of its illuminating power.

5. Orders were issued last year directing the removal of the Norman's Point Lights one mile and a half further south. The change appears to have been a beneficial one, as in their new position the lights serve the double purpose of marking the bar as well as the coast line. Some saving of expense will also result, as the new site is sheltered from tidal action and no protective works will be required.

6. Dock-cutting in the river bank has now been prohibited, and the provisions of the Indian Ports Act and the Port Rules are strictly enforced. Twenty-four prosecutions were instituted during the year for offences connected with the port, and in one case a fine of Rs. 500 was inflicted for omitting to re-fill an excavation which had been allowed to be made in order to re-launch a vessel driven on shore by the cyclone.

7. On a general review of the operations of the year in Chittagong, there seems to be much which affords a fair promise of a permanent expansion of the trade in future. It is understood that hitherto the chief obstacle to vessels visiting Chittagong direct from Europe has been the difficulty of securing a return freight. There is some prospect now that the development of the Naraingunge route will render it possible to offer jute cargoes to vessels arriving from Europe, and this may eventually result in sending direct to Chittagong the extensive imports of cotton goods which now pass through Calcutta. These were valued in last year's report at Rs. 8,93,668, and it would be well worth shippers' while to consider the possibility of diverting this valuable trade to Chittagong itself.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON INLAND EMIGRATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 25th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Report on Inland Emigration for the year 1877-78.

THE report is submitted by Dr. V. Richards, the Officiating Superintendent, who only took charge of his office on the 16th March last. This fact no doubt explains much of the confusion which exists in the figures of the report. Dr. Richards, to whom reference has been made on the subject, states that he found many discrepancies both in his office books and in the returns submitted to him, which he is unable to reconcile. In the case of contractors' coolies (class A) and sirdari coolies passed through contractors' depôts (class B), he has he believes succeeded through the contractors in getting accurate statistics up to the point of embarkation at Goalundo. There, however, discrepancies creep in, owing probably to a failure to discriminate between the two classes of gangs where both are forwarded together by a contractor. In the case of sirdari gangs proceeding independently (class C), there is no means of getting accurate or complete statistics, and it would have been better to treat this branch of the subject quite apart. Even of the numbers of sirdari coolies registered in the recruiting districts, there is no accurate record, owing to the neglect on the part of district offices to keep the Superintendent informed of this. In the Inland Labour Transport Act no obligation is imposed on the registering officer to forward copies of the registration in each case to Calcutta, as is done in connection with colonial emigration. But the Superintendent must make arrangements for receiving correct returns of the numbers of each class of emigrant recruited for the tea districts. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot in future years accept any excuse for the want of accurate information on this simple, but important, matter As regards contractors' coolies also, it has been the practice to rely upon the contractors to furnish all necessary information for the annual report. Dr. Richards has now very properly taken steps to have his office registers regularly posted up and checked monthly, so as to make him independent of the contractors.

The report generally and the statements appended to it refer only to coolies passing through Calcutta, and coming under the cognizance of the Superintendent there or at Goalundo. The little that is at present known of the gangs that travel by Rajmehal to Dhubri is given in a separate paragraph.

2. Inland emigration has received a marked impetus during 1877-78; the total number of intending emigrants registered during the year for transmission through contractors' depôts being 24,864, against 17,851 in 1876-77. Of these, 18,377 were registered by contractors' recruiters, and 6,487 were registered by garden sirdars. Out of the total number registered, 17,402 only arrived at their destination, the original number having been reduced through deaths, desertions, rejections, discharges, and detentions in depôt at the close of the year. These are the figures given in the report, but it appears that the coolies left in depôt at the close of the previous year are treated as new registrations of the current year This seems to have been the practice in the Superintendent's office. It is of course erroneous. The number left in depôt at the close of 1876-77 was 763, and at the close of 1875-76 was 624. It will be remembered that these figures are included in the totals of 1877-78 and 1876-77 respectively under comparison in the present report.

3. The number of licensed contractors rose from 19 in 1876-77, to 26 in the past year. This increase is mainly due to the establishment of depôts by some large Calcutta firms who are interested in tea estates. These depôts are under the supervision of Europeans, and the subordinates employed appear to be efficiently controlled. It is most desirable that the business of supplying labour for Assam should be carried on by persons who are themselves interested in the success of the tea gardens, instead of being managed by Contractors who have no motive to look to beyond the market

price to be obtained for coolies; and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see all the inland emigration depôts in the hands of firms whose commercial reputation would be some security for straight forward dealing and careful observance of the law.

4. There was a considerable decrease in the number of recruiters' licenses granted, which fell from 842 to 780. Thirty-two licenses were cancelled for misconduct. The Superintendent of Emigration observes that the proportion of recruiting licenses cancelled affords a fair indication of the amount of supervision exercised by the contractor, and directs attention to three cases in which contractors, whose licenses have been withdrawn, had evidently employed a very bad class of recruiters. If the number of recruiters' licenses cancelled is a real test, there are other contractors shown in the table at page 2 whose operations need looking after. Thus it appears that Mr R. Hendry, a licensed contractor, has during the last three years employed 358 recruiters, and that licenses granted to his recruiters have been cancelled in no less than 31 cases, being 8·62 per cent. of the number of licenses granted during the period. In the past year Mr. Hendry employed 124 recruiters and had 12 licenses cancelled, which is nearly 10 per cent. of the total number granted. Moreover, his operations show no signs of improved supervision, for the number and proportion of licenses cancelled have steadily increased since 1875-76. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that these results are due to the careless selection of recruiters in the first instance, and to negligent supervision of their subsequent operations; and the Lieutenant-Governor must draw the attention of the Superintendent of Emigration to the facts.

5. The number of emigrants recruited by licensed recruiters (class A) and passed through contractors' depôts amounted to 18,377, against 13,539 in the previous year. Of this number Chota Nagpore contributed 32·24, the 24-Pergunnahs 14·11, Shahabad 6·58, and Raneegunge 6·42 per cent. The large proportion registered in the 24-Pergunnahs is remarkable, and may possibly indicate some evasion of section 49 of the Act. It is well known, however, that large numbers of day-laborers in Chota Nagpore leave their homes in the cold weather and come to Calcutta in search of work, and it is not improbable that many of the emigrants registered at the 24-Pergunnahs were recruited from among the Dhangars employed on road work in and around Calcutta. The Superintendent should ascertain whether this is the case, and if he still finds reason to think that the law is systematically broken, he should endeavour to obtain more complete information as to the method of procedure followed by the recruiters. The high prices of food in Manbhoom led to a very marked increase in emigration from that district. The numbers coming from Shahabad probably were in like manner swelled by the influx of laborers from the districts of the North-Western Provinces where pressure was being felt.

6. Of the 18,377 souls registered by licensed recruiters, only 17,743, including an infant born on the way, eventually reached the depôts in Calcutta. The balance of 635 is thus accounted for:—

Detained in mofussil depôts	152
Discharged	103
Absconded	327
Left behind on the journey to Calcutta	43
Died	10
Total, all causes ...	635

It is very creditable to Baboo Heera Lal Mookerjee's arrangements that, out of 1,645 coolies collected in the mofussil, only one deserted on the journey to Calcutta. The Superintendent attributes this to the fact that the majority of his coolies, though registered by recruiters, were really collected by garden sirdars whose certificates expired before they could register their coolies. If this is a correct account of the matter, it shows that garden sirdars, if properly looked after, can secure a superior class of coolies far more readily than the professional recruiters.

7. The second class of emigrants (class B), consisting of coolies registered by garden sirdars, and forwarded to the tea districts through contractors' depôts, rose from 4,313 in 1876-77 to 6,487 in the past year, the majority of them

coming from Chota Nagpore. Only 6,325, however, were received into depôts in Calcutta, the reduction in numbers being due to the following causes:—

Detained in mofussil depôts	29
Discharged	2
Left behind on the journey to Calcutta	9
Absconded	67
Died	55
Total, all causes ...	162

Although the proportion of casualties among the sirdari recruiters' coolies was about one per cent. less than among the regular recruiters' coolies, it appears to have risen considerably during the past year. It is unsatisfactory to find that 44 out of the 67 desertions occurred among the coolies forwarded by two ordinary contractors, Mr. Hendry and Baboo J. N. Dutt.

8. The total number of emigrants admitted into the Calcutta depôts was 17,743 of the first class, and 6,325 of the second class of coolies, or 24,068 altogether, against 19,476 in the previous year. While in depôt, the number was largely reduced by the process of weeding out coolies physically unfit to emigrate, by discharge, by desertion, by death, and by detention in hospital: so that only 18,480 were actually passed for embarkation to Assam. The number of emigrants rejected as physically unfit was 869 or 3·61 per cent., 334 healthy dependents or 1·38 per cent. more of those admitted having to be returned to their homes in consequence. The total of both in 1876-77 was 3·60 per cent. In explanation of this unusually high proportion of rejections, the Superintendent states that the medical examinations in Calcutta were peculiarly strict during the past year, in consequence of complaints that many coolies physically unfit for work had been recently sent up to Assam. It is also suggested that, in many cases, the infirmities which led to rejection arose after the first medical examination in the mofussil, or were latent when that examination was conducted. But it is hardly possible that these considerations can account for more than a small proportion of the 869 cases in which emigrants, after having been pronounced healthy by the district medical authorities, were subsequently rejected by the medical inspector in Calcutta. It is clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that these results point to some serious defect in the present system. The Superintendent should take up the question carefully, and, after consulting the medical inspector and the district medical officers, should submit a special report on the causes of the numerous rejections in the past year, and the measures which should be adopted to secure, in future, a reasonably uniform test of health and fitness to labour, and its application at the earliest possible point, viz. in the recruiting districts. It seems possible that sickly men are substituted in some instances for the men passed by the district medical officers. Meantime the medical officers of the districts most largely affected by rejections will be called on for explanation.

9. It is satisfactory to find that the proportion of desertions among coolies detained in depôt fell from 6·27 per cent. to 4·18 per cent., the figures being 1,007 in 1877-78 to 1,227 in 1876-77. They are still very high, and the reduced total is mainly accounted for by the small number of desertions from the depôts of two contractors who are now largely employed in forwarding coolies recruited by garden sirdars. The numbers discharged for various causes were 892=3·7 per cent., against 770=3·96 per cent. in 1876-77. It is understood that many of the discharges are accounted for by the refusal of whole gangs to proceed if one relative is rejected.

10. There were 315 deaths, giving a mortality of 1·30 per cent. in the depôts during 1877-78, against 95 or 0·48 per cent. in the previous year. The medical inspector attributes this increase in the mortality to the prevalence of scarcity in the area from which the emigrants were recruited. It is very possible that the high prices generally prevalent pressed heavily upon the labouring castes to which the bulk of the emigrants to the tea districts belong, and reduced their physique. There was severe mortality from cholera especially among the Dhangar coolies, reaching in one depôt the figure of 7·00 per cent.

The average number of days detention in depôt was 13. On the formation of a separate hospital depôt, it may be hoped that the period of detention of healthy coolies will be reduced to a minimum.

11. The figures in paragraphs 8 to 10 relate to the whole depôt population (classes A and B) taken together. In the following table the two classes are compared according to the figures of the report:—

	Total number in depôts.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Transferred to other depôts.	Rejected.		Discharged.		Absconded.		Died.		Total passed as emigrants.	Forwarded to Goalundo.	Remaining in depôt.	Unaccounted for.
					Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.				
Class A	17,743	23·64	2·55	479	923	5·19	760	4·28	914	5·15	153	0·87	14,513	13,175	1,042	115
Class B	6,325	26·98	2·89	17	281	4·44	132	2·08	93	1·47	162	2·56	5,640	5,305	788	80

12. At the point of embarkation the figures of the report, as already remarked, become difficult to follow and reconcile: thus, in Statement I, the number of coolies of the first and second classes permitted to proceed from the depôts to the place of embarkation is shown as 18,580. There were five casualties between Calcutta and Goalundo, therefore 18,575 coolies should have arrived there. The Medical Superintendent at Goalundo, however, gives the number of arrivals at 21,11[illegible], of whom 2,511 were purely sirdari coolies who were embarked under the supervision of the department. Deducting these we get 18,607 as the numbers of the other classes according to the Goalundo returns, and not 18,575.

13. During detention at Goalundo among the 21,118 emigrants referred to by the Superintendent 185 deaths occurred, and the mortality, especially among children, is stated to have been heavier than in the preceding year. This is attributed to the general prevalence of cholera, and to the increase of what may be styled emigration by families. As a general rule, it will be found that the mortality among a body of emigrants varies directly with the proportion of children, and this will be more marked in a year when cholera is rife. The casualties from all causes at Goalundo were 349, and 300 were left in depôt at the close of the year. The casualties stood thus for the different classes:—

Class	A	...	...	...	1·25 per cent.
,,	B	...	...	...	1·07 ,,
,,	C	...	...	...	4·80 ,,

The mortality among the sirdari gangs coming under the cognizance of the Superintendent on account of their having to be conveyed by steamer to Assam was very heavy, owing to the ravages of cholera among Dhangar coolies.

14. Altogether 12,999 coolies of the first class, and 5,123 of the second, were despatched to the tea districts through the agency of the Emigration Department. Their destinations were as follow:—

	Class I.	Class II.
Assam	11,049	3,969
Cachar	1,699	1,075
Sylhet	251	79
Total ...	12,999	5,123

Besides the above, despatched through the agency of contractors, the Superintendent at Goalundo had cognizance of 2,349 purely sirdari coolies going to Assam. Of gangs going to Cachar or Sylhet he takes no cognizance.

15. Of 17,367 persons despatched to Assam, 468 or 2·69 per cent. died on the way as against 1·46 in the year preceding. Cholera caused 297 or 1·71 per cent. of the deaths. The following statement shows the most important

particulars in connection with the emigrants who were conveyed to Assam by the regular steamer service during the last two years:—

	1876-77.		1877-78.	
Total number of trips	71		63	
Ditto without cholera	53		35	
Ditto souls conveyed	14,646		17,367	
Average percentage of total deaths ...	1·46		2·69	
	Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.
„ length of passage	16	19	18	17
„ number carried each trip	200		...	275

The results of the operations in the past year are in every respect less satisfactory than those of 1876-77; but now that there is a fair prospect of the main stream of emigration being diverted from the river route to the Northern Bengal State Railway, there is little to be gained by discussing the question in detail. The Superintendent is of opinion that the mortality rises proportionately to the average number of persons carried, which, it will be observed, was considerably greater than in the previous year. There is also good reason to believe that coolies stand a better chance on board a flat than on board a steamer. On the former there is less crowding in wet or cold weather, and the temperature is more equable, though the passage occupies a slightly longer time. Dr. Richards also is of opinion that the scale of diet now in force on board the steamers is too liberal for the aboriginal coolies from Chota Nagpore, who are apt to eat to excess, and thus induce forms of stomachic derangement which are liable to end in cholera. It is not quite clear whether Dr. Richards wishes to recommend a general reduction of the diet scale, or whether he would give a special diet to aboriginal coolies only. A separate report should be submitted on this point. The precise cause of the outbreaks of cholera on board these river steamers is at present uncertain. Apart, however, from all theories of causation, it is obviously imperative to neglect no precaution in the way of providing good water and wholesome food, and to prevent the coolies from using water which may have been in any way polluted. It may be observed, however, that the fact of cholera having on several occasions attacked the passengers, crew, and attendants, and having broken out severely among some emigrants proceeding to Cachar in country boats, seems to tell against the opinion that the disease is solely propagated by pollution of the water-supply specially provided for emigrants.

16. With regard to the third class of emigrants (class C) who are recruited by garden sirdars and conveyed to the tea districts without entering the depôt of any contractor, there is, as has been stated in paragraph 1 above, no complete or accurate return, and the figures in the report are not always reconcileable. Except as regards those shipped at Goalundo for Assam, they have been excluded altogether from the foregoing paragraphs. It would appear that during the past year 11,345 coolies were registered by garden sirdars and transmitted *viâ* Goalundo, and that of this number 11,042 embarked, 2,349 for Assam, 7,186 for Cachar, and 1,507 for Sylhet. The information as to the districts from which these emigrants came is admitted to be imperfect, but a large proportion came from Shahabad, a district which has hitherto contributed but slightly to inland emigration. It is believed that the impulse given to emigration from Shahabad during the past year was mainly due to the pressure of high prices in neighbouring districts. But there is, under the circumstances, room to doubt whether the agents by whom the Shahabad emigrants were recruited were really garden sirdars of the character contemplated by the Act.

17. The number of contractors' coolies sent to Cachar and Sylhet has fallen off during the year. But the demand for sirdari coolies in these districts is increasing.

The following extract from Dr. Richards' report gives the chief facts with reference to emigration to Cachar and Sylhet:—

	Cachar.					Sylhet.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
A. Contractors' coolies	846	469	273	111	1,639	136	66	33	17	261
B. Sirdari recruiters' coolies	387	314	296	78	1,075	28	21	22	7	79
C. Sirdari coolies ...	2,924	2,005	1,658	599	7,186	682	424	299	102	1,507
Total ...	4,157	2,788	2,227	788	9,960	847	511	353	126	1,837

It is to be observed that the number of infants and children among sirdari coolies is relatively larger than that among the class A coolies, there being 3,061 = 31 per cent. in the former, against 433 = 22 per cent. in the latter. Of the sirdari coolies there were left behind 127 = 1·28 per cent. (all belonging to class C), deserted 140 = 1·42 per cent. (also all from among the class C coolies) compared with 27 = 1·38 per. cent. of desertions from the class A coolies.

The death-rate among the sirdari coolies was very high (4·76 per cent.) Besides the deaths, amounting to 368, nearly all of which are attributed to cholera, there were 127 souls left behind, which probably means to die. The losses from all causes were in class A 4·33 per cent., in class B 6·23 per cent., and in class C 8·45 per cent.

18. Taking all classes of coolies together, so far as the information goes, Dr. Richards gives the following summary of their history :—

Of the 36,209 souls registered, 27,879 arrived at their destination.

Of the 18,377 class A emigrants registered,						12,620	arrived.
„	6,487	„	B	„	„	4,782	„
„	11,345	„	C	„	„	10,477	„

The actual losses on account of those who were left behind, those who absconded, and those who died, were heaviest among the class A coolies, as here shown :—

Among class A coolies the losses were						10·37	per cent.
„	„	B	„	„		9·32	„
„	„	C	„	„		7·54	„

But among the A and B classes there were other casualties on account of rejections (class A 5·42 per cent. and in class B 4·43 per cent.) and releases (in class A 4·76 per cent. and in class B 2·06 per cent.), which bring up the entire losses to 20·56 per cent. in class A and 15·81 per cent. in class B. The high rate of casualties in class A is due principally to the very large number of desertions (1,309 = 7·07 per cent.) which are said to have occurred. Death contributes by far the largest proportion of the casualties in class B (437=6·74 per cent.) This was also the case in respect to the casualties among class C coolies, 547=4·82 per cent. being from that cause. Having regard to the fact that class B includes the largest proportion of Dhangar coolies, it is not surprising to find the mortality rate among that particular class higher than that obtaining among the two other classes.

Although the aggregate number of casualties is higher among class B coolies than among class C coolies, many of those in the former case are the result of rejections on account of physical unfitness to labour. The employers of labour under the class B system, therefore, obtain an advantage which is not attendant on the other system.

19. *Emigration viâ Dhubri.*—A statement compiled from monthly returns furnished by the Superintendent of Emigration at Dhubri shows that 8,213 emigrants were registered for transmission by that route to Assam, and that 637 were left behind, deserted, or died on the way, and that, including those born on the road, 7,579 persons arrived in depôt at Dhubri; apparently none of these were rejected on medical examination. While at Dhubri, two deserted, 90 died, 56 were detained, and two children were born in the depôt. 7,433 persons were despatched from Dhubri and arrived at their destination with only eight deaths. The mortality on the journey to Dhubri is set down at 372 or 4·52 per cent., which is a high rate; but there is some reason to believe that desertions are reported as deaths, and the entire set of returns of the emigration through Dhubri appear at present to be untrustworthy. The figures given above differ from those embodied in a report furnished by the Superintendent at Dhubri to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, where the numbers registered to proceed by that route are shown to be 8,704, the number arriving there 8,053, and the number despatched thence 7,903; besides which the Superintendent reports that 1,899 emigrants not included in the foregoing figures, marched the whole way from the recruiting districts to Lakhimpore, of whom 1,885 reached their destination. These last figures are hardly credible, looking to the loss among the other sardari coolies of the same class before arriving at Dhubri for embarkation on steamers. It is hoped that

before the close of the current year the new emigration route from Calcutta by the Northern Bengal State Railway may be in full working order. The railway is now open as far as Rungpore, and complete arrangements have been made for providing shelter and medical treatment for emigrants on the line of road from Rungpore to Dhubri. Orders have also been issued to provide shelter and medical attendance on the road between Rajmehal and Parbuttipore on the Northern Bengal State Railway, as sirdari gangs will in the cold season probably continue to use that route to some extent. It remains to be considered whether Dhubri should be formally substituted for Goalundo as the standard place of embarkation for emigrants going to Assam; Goalundo being maintained as the place of embarkation for coolies emigrating to Cachar and Sylhet. Separate orders will hereafter be issued on this point. It is perhaps better on the whole that things should remain as they are until the new emigration road is finished. It is hoped that by December 1879 the rail-road will be opened to the Teesta, and that from thence to Dhubri there will be a first class metalled road throughout with resting places and hospitals.

20. Circumstances were brought to the notice of Government towards the close of the year, tending to show that Rule 57, which prohibits the despatch of emigrants from a depôt in which cholera has appeared until the disease has ceased, really operated to spread the disease, or, at any rate, to expose a needlessly large number of persons to its action. The rule was accordingly suspended, and measures are now in progress to establish a separate hospital for the treatment of all emigrants attacked by cholera in the various depôts. When these arrangements are completed, the Lieutenant-Governor will consider the propriety of formally cancelling the rule.

21. In order to relax, as far as possible, the restrictions which had been imposed on the free transport of emigrants, Rule 78, under which emigrants were detained four days for medical observation before embarkation, was modified in accordance with the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. It is believed that the new rule, which came into force on the 1st of January 1878, will afford ample security against the embarkation of emigrants already suffering from cholera in an early stage, while it will diminish the risk which arises from the detention of coolies in a locality like Goalundo, where they are peculiarly liable to contract the disease.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 30th September 1878.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for 1877-78.

THE report is submitted by Mr. F. H. Pellew, who took charge after the close of the year under review. The Commissioners of the division during the year were Messrs. H. A. Cockerell, A. Smith, and W. S. Wells, Messrs. Smith and Wells are said to have inspected thoroughly every department of the offices of the Magistrates and Collectors of the division, and also the sub-divisional office at Raneegunge The time during which each of these officers was on tour should have been noticed.

2. Mr. Pellew states that the reports from all the district officers were received late, and were in nearly every instance incomplete. This is a fact by no means creditable to them.

3. *District Officers' tours.*—Mr. Larminie, in Burdwan, seems to have made a very thorough inspection of his district. Messrs. Pellew, Waller, and Grant, were each of them out for over two months; but the district officers of Howrah and Midnapore did not pay sufficient attention to their tour duty. The Lieutenant-Governor regards also with special dissatisfaction the very general neglect of this duty on the part of the sub-divisional officers. Sub-divisional officers should be at least three or four months of each year out in the interior of their jurisdictions, and their tours should not be confined to the cold weather, and to a few weeks only of that, as is usually the case.

4. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall of the year is said to have been below the average in most districts, but the figures taken as the average are not given, as they should have been. As compared with 1876-77 it stood thus—

	1877-78.	1876-77.
Burdwan	58	57·46
Bankoora	57·97	73·59
Beerbhoom	54·27	62
Midnapore	51·74	79·32
Hooghly	52·25	42·66
Howrah	54·19	65·91

The remarkable feature in the above table is the evenness of distribution over all the districts as compared with the inequalities of the previous year. The outturn of the rice crop for the whole division was, notwithstanding the short rainfall, at least average, and in Bankoora and Beerbhoom above the average. In Midnapore it was a little less than average. Owing to rain in October and December, the winter crops were generally fair.

5. *Public health and condition of the people.*—The public health of the division was on the whole good. In Burdwan there is said to be a visible improvement as compared with former years; and although after the rains the usual malarious fever appeared, it was not of a malignant type. Sporadic outbreaks of small-pox and cholera occurred in various parts of the district. The medical history of Bankoora and Beerbhoom was similar to that of Burdwan. It is satisfactory to note that movements for improving the drainage and water-supplies of the towns are taking place in these districts. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Magistrates of these and other districts would do all they can to stimulate and assist such local movements. The Government will give also willingly such help as may be possible. In Midnapore the year was not so healthy as last year, and in Hooghly and Howrah there was a great deal of fever, sometimes of a very fatal type. In the two last-named districts schemes are under consideration for improving the drainage and giving a thoroughly good and pure water-supply from the Damoodah.

6. The material condition of the people was good. The outturn of the crop was fair, and this, added to the large harvest of 1876-77, enabled the agriculturists to profit to the full by the high prices that ruled owing to the great demand for export to Madras and Bombay. In most of the districts the labouring classes were able also to share in the prosperity and secure a rise of wages.

7. *Emigration and Immigration.*—There was a falling off in the number of emigrants to the tea districts (probably owing to the brisk demand for labour in the division itself), and a notable reduction in the number of female emigrants as compared with males. This last fact is to be accounted for by the greater stringency of examination in order to detect illegal abductions. There was, as usual, a large influx of labourers from Behar and Western Bengal into Hooghly and Howrah, where the East Indian Railway and the manufactories and mills give employment to thousands. The normal population of Howrah is also said to be steadily increasing. In Midnapore cultivation and population are said to be spreading along the Julpai lands of the coast.

8. *Prices of food and labour.*—The following table shows the average price of common rice and wheat for the last two years and for 1870-71 :—

Districts.	1870-71.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Common rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.
	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Burdwan	24 9	* Not given.	22 2	18 2	15 10	13 11
Bankoora	32 0	13 5	26 8	19 8	20 0	15 0
Beerbhoom	32 0	Not given.	25 5	22 3	17 5	15 7
Midnapore	26 0	12 0	24 12	16 0	16 4	13 2
Hooghly	20 13	20 13	19 9	15 5		
Howrah	24 8 to 19 4	Not given.	18 6	17 3	13 1	12 14½

* Grown to a very small extent in Burdwan.

As regards the wages of labour, the Commissioner remarks:—"In some places in the interior, for instance Tumlook, in Midnapore, the price of unskilled labour remained stationary; but, as a rule, the increase in the cost of food affected the labour market. In Burdwan unskilled labour is now quoted at from three to three and a half annas a day, and it is reported that difficulty is often found in procuring labourers on any terms. In Baukoora the monthly wages of agricultural labourers in the interior in June 1877 was Rs. 3-12 and under, and of masons, &c., up to Rs. 5-10. These rose at the end of the year to Rs. 4 or 5 and 7-8 respectively, and common coolies are said to have been making Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 monthly, while palkee-bearers, who could formerly be hired for Rs. 4 a month, refused even Rs. 5. At Howrah and in parts of Hooghly, where manufactories exist, the price of labour is high. It is said that at Howrah an agricultural labourer gets four to five annas a day, and an able-bodied man working in the mills can earn as much as Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 a month."

9. *Manufactures and mines.*—This section of the report is much more full and interesting than it was last year. The chief seats of the manufactures maintained by European capital are on the banks of the Hooghly, in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah; and the most important of these are the iron manufactures of Howrah, the jute and cotton mills of Bowreah and Fort Gloster, the paper mills of Bally, the jute mills of Champdani, and the mills at Serampore and Gyretty. In Howrah alone there are seven dockyards, besides numerous yards for building country-boats; three jute mills, each with a capital of 10 to 15 lakhs, and working altogether about 800 looms; eleven large workshops, besides the railway works. Altogether some 10,000 people are believed to find work daily in the factories and workshops of the town. As a natural consequence, the jute mills are driving hand-made gunny out of the market, and the cotton mills are seriously affecting the weavers, unless where some local peculiarity of manufacture meets a special native demand. But apart from this decline of the native cotton manufactures, there is still a large amount of indigenous manufacture. Throughout the district of Hooghly (the Collector writes) there

are a large number of villages, each with a branch of industry peculiar to itself, but too insignificant to be separately deserving of notice, which jointly contribute to impart to the district a certain character of industrial prosperity. Thus the lac manufactories in Paremba and Shahbazar supply lac bangles to every part of Bengal; brass and pewter are made into domestic vessels in Bansberia, Khamarpara, and Shahgunj; and paper is made by Mahomedans in many parts of the district.

10. The chief manufacture in the other districts of the division is silk. The past year was rather a better one for this industry than 1876-77. In Midnapore the Messrs. Watson and Messrs. Payen and Co. have extensive establishments, but no particulars are given of their working. In Burdwan a certain amount of revival was apparent both in the silk and tusser markets; but in Bankoora and Beerbhoom the industry is said to be declining.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the Collector of Burdwan is the only officer who has paid any proper attention to the orders of Government on last year's report, directing that special attention should be given in this report to the subject of the native cotton manufactures of the division. The weaving of ordinary cotton cloths has long been known to be declining, but the extent to which the finer qualities of hand-made stuffs are still in demand is a subject of much interest, on which little or no information is available. In Burdwan the Collector reports that the number of weavers is now 20 per cent. less than it was five years ago, and that most of them are taking to agricultural and other pursuits.

12. The business done at the pottery works of Ranigunge, belonging to Messrs. Burn and Company, is said to be rapidly extending. They employ now about 500 hands, and have large contracts for drainage pipes, firebricks, flooring tiles, and stone-ware of sorts. The workmanship is said to be excellent. An interesting sketch is given by the sub-divisional officer of Ranigunge of the coal mines of his sub-division, from which it appears that the year under report has been one of renewed prosperity to this industry. Of the success of the Bengal iron-works, so far as the production of iron goes, the Lieutenant-Governor has satisfied himself by personal inspection. The Susunia stone quarries in Bankoora are said to be now turning out an admirable quality of hard stone.

13. *Trade and Commerce*.—The Report on Internal Trade will show the astonishing development of the export trade of the division in the staple of rice. The manner in which grain poured into the railway stations and came flowing along the rivers and canals of this division will not be forgotten by any who had the opportunity of seeing it. The trade in other articles was also remarkably brisk, and the figures are too complicated to be introduced here. But it may be noted by way of illustration that 500,000 tons of coal were exported from Burdwan, and that Midnapore sent goods (including rice) valued at Rs. 1,12,97,000 along the irrigation canals, against an export valued at Rs. 67,00,000 only in 1876-77, taking imports worth Rs. 90,32,000 in exchange, against Rs. 60,38,000 in 1876-77.

14. *State of public feeling*.—No single event of the year seems to have evoked any very considerable or general display of public feeling. The cesses, the Chowkidaree Act, the license-tax, and the Vernacular Press Act, all gave rise to some grumbling; but as regards the last subject in the list, the discontent is, the Commissioner says, 'confined to the classes who read the papers.' The remission of the house cess under the Road Cess Act will do away with the chief objection to that measure; while the ryots as a class are said not to object to the cesses collected with their rent, that being a form of surcharge which they can thoroughly understand.

15. *Public Press*.—There are only four newspapers published in the division, including the *Education Gazette*. The Calcutta papers supply the wants of the reading classes in all the districts. Although the ideas inculcated by these publications doubtless spread beyond the immediate circle of actual readers, there is a general agreement that their influence upon the mass of the population in the interior is inappreciable. "Few read these newspapers" (writes the Collector of Beerbhoom), "and fewer still are led by them." But as the circle of readers is gradually, though slowly perhaps, increasing, it is satisfactory to know that the vernacular press is improved and more circumspect in tone since it has been brought under proper control.

16. *Police, crime, and civil justice.*—The general character and conduct of the police is said to have been fair in most districts. In Bankoora, Beerbhoom, and occasionally in Burdwan, there was room for fault-finding, and the municipal police of Howrah are said to want strengthening in numbers and advancement in pay. The Village Chowkidaree Act is already improving the rural police, and there is apparently a real decrease in crime throughout the division, though, on the other hand, offences against public tranquillity and minor offences against the person show an unsatisfactory increase. In Hooghly also there was a sudden revival of dacoity, which had, it was hoped, been effectually suppressed. The total number of cognizable cases was, however, only 15,816, against 17,077 in 1876. There was an increase in petty and non-cognizable cases, from 11,850 to 13,649, and this increase, in Howrah at any rate, the Magistrate considers to indicate the confidence of the people in our courts; and in corroboration of this view, he notices that, at Moheshreka, respectable females who were not accustomed to come out of their houses now come freely to court to complain against their near relatives. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot say that he regards this as a favourable symptom in the social life of Moheshreka, and he doubts whether it can properly be construed as an implied compliment to the magisterial courts of Howrah.

17. There has been an increase of civil litigation during the year, and the following remarks of the Collector of Hooghly may be taken to apply generally throughout this division:—

"The civil courts enjoyed undiminished popularity in spite of the increased stringency which everywhere obtains in the rigorous enforcement of the stamp law. There are grounds for believing that during the last year there has been an increase in the number of suits and appeals, and the increase is largest in the Small Cause Courts. Such an increase tends to show, in the first place, increased trade and commerce, and indeed increase in the general health and prosperity. It also shows, however, that there is an increased tendency to bring every dispute before the courts of law, and that, owing to a most momentous change now going forward in native society, the zemindar and the village punchayet are equally falling into disuse as mediators and pacificators. The zemindar has fallen into disuse, because he has lost his power of enforcing his decrees, and is restrained in the exercise of his authority by the operation of a vigorously administered Penal Code. The village punchayet is falling into disuse, because, owing to the spread of education and European ideas, the bonds of caste are becoming every day less rigorous even among the most ignorant classes, and because, in the spirit of a growing material civilization, selfishness restrains all ranks from interesting themselves much in other people's concerns out of purely sentimental considerations."

The Commissioner adds—

"It is satisfactory to think that along with the decline of the zemindar's authority, the civil courts are rapidly improving under the new class of Moonsifs; but there is still room for improvement. Greater stringency in repressing forgery and perjury, and in enforcing the stamp law, are obviously required; and there is, I think, at present a tendency to despatch business on technical grounds, and avoid, if possible, a decision on the merits."

18.—*Land Revenue matters.*—The collections of the year were 97·7 per cent. of the demand, against 98·3 in 1876-77. The figures stand thus for each class of estate—

	1876-77.	1877-78.
1. Permanently-settled	99·2	99·3
2. Temporarily-settled	88·7	80·9
3. Government estates	65·6	61

The unfavourable result in the temporarily-settled estates arises from circumstances connected with the realisation of arrears in Majnamoota and other large estates in Midnapore accruing before they came under the Collector's management. The collections in Government estates were thrown back by settlement operations and the proceedings necessary to give currency to enhanced rates of rent.

19. The following table shows the operations under the Land Registration Act up to the end of the year :—

1	2	3	4
Districts.	Number of applications received up to end of March 1878.	Number of applications disposed of up to 31st March 1878.	Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1877-78.
Burdwan	19,296	19,269	27
Bankoora	1,736	1,723	13
Beerbhoom	4,075	4,028	47
Midnapore	28,683	3,806	24,877
Hooghly with Howrah	16,095	2,990	13,105
Total ...	69,885	31,816	38,069

20. *Excise and other Revenue Laws.*—The excise revenue of the year was Rs. 6,81,185, showing an increase of Rs. 70,725 or 11·5 per cent. on that of 1876-77. The report should have given some information as to the districts in which this increase was obtained and their statistics of consumption. The stamp revenue was Rs. 11,96,588 or 12·3 per cent. more than last year; the increase was obtained in both judicial and non-judicial stamps.

21. The operations under the Embankment Act (VI B.C. of 1873) affect chiefly the district of Midnapore. There have been serious complaints of the expenses thrown upon the zemindars by the Act, and of the great increase in charges since the Irrigation Department took over the embankments. The Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the necessity of coming to some equitable compromise on this matter, and the question has been referred to a Committee, and is now under the consideration of Government.

22. *Irrigation works.*—Upon these the Commissioner remarks :—

"The most important irrigation works in the division are the high and low level canals in Midnapore and Hooghly. The area watered by the high level canal in Midnapore during the last five yeas is shown below :—

Year.	Area irrigated.
1873-74	36,349
1874-75	72,318
1875-76	55,995
1876-77	32 618
1877-78	19,775

"The usefulness of this work is much impaired in consequence of deficient supply of water during the early part of the season, and indeed whenever the river is low. The distributaries are laid out for 140,000 acres, but even under the most favourable conditions the supply of water is not more than sufficient to water from 50,000 to 60,000 before the end of July, and after that time the water is seldom or never wanted. Consequently the area effectively irrigable is limited to 50,000 or 60,000 acres, and even within this limited area lease-holders complain much of delay in irrigating their fields. The value of this and of the low level canal as a means of communication is, however, very great and yearly increasing. Two ranges, Nos. 1 and 2, of the Midnapore canal, which are within the sub-division of Moheshrekha in the district of Hooghly, are now open, and locks in range No. 2 are in course of construction. These ranges of the canal are very useful for traffic, and they also irrigate the country lying near them. The canal and the embankments of the Moheshrekha sub-division have been efficiently maintained throughout the year, and the canal was enormously used for rice import during the Madras famine. The completion of the Dankuni drainage canals has proved very beneficial in draining a large area and in improving the health of the people of those parts of the Serampore sub-division through which it passes. It has reclaimed a large tract of formerly unculturable land, and contributed not a little to that increase of prosperity which has been noticed above. A sluice at Selimabad, by which a plentiful supply of water can be admitted when necessary during a few months of the rainy season into the channels of the Kana Damoodah, Kananadi, and Saraswati, has also been

constructed. The Joojooty scheme, as it is called, as also the projects for the drainage of Howrah, are now under consideration."

The state of the case, however, as regards irrigation, is more favourable than it would appear to be from these remarks. Nearly 60,000 acres have been brought under irrigation leases for a period of five years during the current year, which is almost the full area for which water can be guaranteed at all seasons. Then the low level canal is not, as the Collector seems to suppose, an irrigation canal; it is only a navigable canal and has been very successful, and its usefulness will be largely increased when the sanction of the Government of India is obtained to the commencement of the south coast tidal canal, by which it is proposed, at a very moderate cost, to connect Orissa by water with the rest of Bengal, and secure it from the calamities to which it is exposed in the case of failure of crops in consequence of its isolated position.

23. *Roads.*—In Burdwan and Midnapore the condition of the roads is not satisfactory. In the former district the sums raised by the cess have been frittered away in a useless attempt to spend the collections each year in the precise places where they were levied. In Midnapore progress is said to have been slow, owing to want of method and energy on the part of the district Engineer. Some parts of the district, not 25 miles from Midnapore, are still practically inaccessible. In the other districts the roads are in fair order. The expenditure in each district last year was—

	Rs.
Burdwan	1,14,821
Bankoora	11,690
Beerbhoom	45,017
Midnapore	92,291
Hooghly and Howrah	1,22,118
The division ...	3,85,937

24. *Education.*—This division takes a high place in matters of education. The following table condenses the statistics for all classes of schools:—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Estimated population.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1878.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Number of pupils for each 1,000 of the population.
5 Hooghly	785	757,499	498	16,217	1·5	21·4
5 Howrah	682	731,057	127	6,449	5·3	8·8
1 Burdwan	3,455	2,034,745	1,304	43,192	2·6	21·2
3 Beerbhoom	1,344	695,921	435	12,302	3·08	17·7
2 Bankoora	1,422	527,772	480	14,410	2·9	27·3
4 Midnapore	5,082	2,545,179	3,745	73,032	1·3	28·6
Total ...	12,770	7,291,173	6,589	165,662	1·9	22·7

For primary schools the figures of the last two years stand thus:—

Districts.	Number of primary schools.		Number of primary schools' pupils.		Number of primary pupils for every 1,000 of the population.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
4 Midnapore	2,831	3,599	55,430	68,000	21·7	26·7
2 Bankoora	409	423	11,010	11,597	20	22
1 Burdwan	1,035	1,068	28,820	32,219	14·1	15·8
3 Beerbhoom	331	368	8,512	9,242	12·1	13·3
5 Hooghly	263	365	8,818	7,951	6	10·5
5 Howrah		48		1,801		2·4

Mr. T. Grant, the Magistrate of Bankoora, thinks that no real extension of primary education has yet taken place, and that we are only gradually bringing under the cognizance of Government, schools which were actually in existence before. He deprecates the tendency to force schools up into a higher nominal

grade by means of the primary grant funds, merely in order that districts may gain a fictitious credit for educational advancement; and he expresses a belief that in many instances the attendance at even the so-called primary schools is purposely exaggerated. As to this, the Commissioner very rightly remarks:—

"It is no doubt true that the exertions of the officers have as yet effected little more than the registration of already existing schools. But this means supervision, and in Midnapore I think more than this has been done, and the numbers have actually increased. Mr. Grant's views are, I think, of a pessimist character, though containing much truth, and I believe the primary grant will ultimately both extend and improve primary education. I do not see how, under any conceivable system, we can do more at first than find and take charge of the existing schools. Such a process must precede extension, and all that is necessary is to distinguish carefully the point where extension begins. As regards the diversion of the primary grant from its purpose, and the tendency to raise the classification of schools, Mr. Grant is undoubtedly right, and I have, before seeing his remarks, made similar observations in the Education Report."

In the higher class schools and in female education not so much progress has been made during the year as could be wished.

25. *Committees.*—As might be expected in a division containing so many men of education and enlightenment, the district committees of all kinds have been a great assistance to the Magistrates, the municipal committees especially taking much interest in their work and doing much good locally.

26. *Conduct of zemindars.*—There is but little to notice specially under this head. Where there are so many public spirited landowners as there are in the Burdwan division, it would be invidious to name any, unless, indeed, it be His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan, who is always foremost in assisting Government and setting a good example to the whole province. None of the zemindars gave any special trouble during the year, and they were all, as a rule, on tolerable terms with their tenants.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 30th September 1877.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report for the Patna Division for 1877-78.

THE report is submitted by Mr. F. M. Halliday, who labours under the disadvantage of only having taken charge of the division 15 days before the close of the year. Mr. Molony was Commissioner for the greater part of the year under review.

2. *Annual Tours.*—Mr. Molony did a fair amount of inspection work, though hardly as much as is usual in a Behar division. Among the Collectors, Mr. Worsley (Mozufferpore), Mr. MacDonnell (Durbhunga), and Mr. Toynbee (Patna) deserve credit for the thorough character of their work in this as in other respects. Mr. Worsley in particular, it is said, "never restricted his tours to any one portion of the year, but spent portions of each quarter of the year in the interior of his district. There was scarcely any tract which he had not visited once, and many parts of the district received two or three visits in the course of the year. The total number of days he passed in the interior was 102, and the total distance travelled 2,000 miles." It is observed that

both in Mozufferpore and Patna, where the Collectors made themselves acquainted with many parts of their jurisdiction, the results led to great improvements in the schemes of local roads. In the remaining districts of the division tour duty was not sufficiently attended to, and it is particularly unsatisfactory to observe that in Shahabad Mr. Wells, who was in charge from April to August, and again from 8th November to 9th January, was only 14 days out in camp.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—The Commissioner has omitted to give the figures of the rainfall of the year, but describes it generally as having been in most districts not only scanty, but badly distributed. This was particularly noticeable in Gya and Shahabad where the consequences to the crops would have been serious but for the distribution of water from the Soane Canals. In Sarun also the autumn crops were poor, and the winter rice an almost absolute failure. In Chumparun the same effects were felt, though not quite in the same degree. But in Patna the autumn crop was fortunately large, and in spite of the vicissitudes of season, there was a fair harvest of winter rice. In Mozufferpore and Durbhunga the crops were fair. Many parts of the division suffered from caterpillars and blight, which destroyed much of the opium and seed crops. Altogether the year was a bad one for the crops of the Patna Division.

4. *Public Health.*—In striking contrast with the reports from other parts of the province, the public health of all districts, except Chumparun, is stated to have been unusually good. Chumparun suffered from a severe outbreak of cholera; while fever was also very prevalent. Cholera also appeared in Durbhunga and Shahabad in a somewhat virulent form, but generally the division seems to have been singularly free from epidemics of all kinds.

5. *Material condition of the people.*—The low condition of the agricultural and labouring classes in Behar has formed the subject of much consideration of late years. It is needless to repeat what has been often said before as to the ignorance, indebtedness, and general helplessness of the Behar ryot. No fresh touches are added in this year's report to the melancholy picture, but it may fairly be assumed that, as it was a year of short crops and high prices, there must have been even more than the usual pressure upon the masses. The division was unable to retain and pay for its own produce, and exportation carried away a large proportion of the crops and stocks. It is only apparently in the north-east of Shahabad and along the Soane that the ryots have anywhere got a position of comfort. There, however, it appears that they sit at comparatively low rates with transferable occupancy rights, and cultivate a good soil They are consequently both independent and well to do: a proof of which is that recently they bought in 10 of their villages at revenue sales for an aggregate price of Rs. 2,19,320; borrowing the money, it is true, and giving the lenders a share in the villages, but none the less furnishing a remarkable instance of what security of tenant right may effect even in Behar.

6. *Emigration.*—This remedy for the overcrowding of population is but little resorted to in Behar. The number of emigrants rose, however, from 4,482 in 1876-77 to 11,400 in the year of review. But of these 8,734 came from Shahabad, and it is known that the majority of coolies registered there were brought from Ghazeepore and the distressed districts of the North-Western Provinces, so that probably there was but little more emigration from Behar Proper even under the pressure which undoubtedly existed than in any former years. There is known, however, to be a considerable annual exodus, especially from Sarun, of labourers in search of work. Some information should have been given as to how far this *periodic* and *temporary* emigration was affected by the character of the year. It came under the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that some five thousand Behar labourers, chiefly from Sarun, were employed during the last winter in the Rungpore and Dhoobree road.

7. *Prices and Wages.*—The average prices of rice and wheat stood thus in each district:—

	Rice.		Wheat.			Rice.		Wheat.	
	S.	c.	S.	c.		S.	c.	S.	c.
Patna	16	3	17	7	Durbhunga	14	5	16	5
Gya	16	2	19	0	Sarun	13	9	13	1
Shahabad	14	8	16	0	Chumparun	14	0	16	9
Mozufferpore	16	4	19	2					

At the close of the year prices were everywhere higher than the above, and during the year continued exportation prevented the harvests from affecting the

local markets even temporarily. Fortunately large crops of potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables mitigated the pressure on the lower classes. Wages are as low as before, and the worst effect of a bad year is that the demand for agricultural labour is actually lessened.

8. *Manufactures.*—Improvements in the manufacture of sugar were effected during the year by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne of Beheea, whose mills are now used by the natives, not only in Behar, but in Jessore and other parts of Bengal. Only the Magistrates of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga mention the indigo outturn of the year. It would seem that in those districts the produce was extremely good, but the rates obtained at sales were low. An interesting account is given of the beginning of tea cultivation in Chumparun, where Mr. J. M. Gibbon has started a garden on some small hills near Tribani, and put out some 40 acres of tea. The climate is, however, said to be there unhealthy for Europeans, and there is a difficulty from want of water.

9. *Trade and Commerce.*—The export trade of the year was extremely brisk. The traffic on the Tirhoot State Railway is increasing, even although the bulk of the Durbhunga rice tract lies well to the east of it, and the produce is taken off still by country carts. Mr. MacDonnell believes that the railway will not reach its full development until it is extended by Narayah and Pertabgunge to Julpigoree, and from Somastipore to Hajipore. The detailed figures of the trade of the division will be given, so far as they are reliable, in the Report on Internal Trade. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that a great impetus to trade would be given by the connection of the line with Hajipore, but probably this should be done by a link between Mozufferpore and Hajipore. It was no doubt a great mistake originally to have taken the line to Bazitpore instead of to Hajipore, the natural outlet of the tracts of the surrounding districts.

10. *State of public feeling.*—Naturally enough, in a great Mahomedan city like Patna, a keen interest was taken in the Russo-Turkish war, the telegrams in the vernacular being hawked about the streets and meeting with a ready sale. But when the end came, it seems to have been accepted as inevitable. The year was an unfortunate one in which to have to introduce extra taxation, and there has been a good deal of grumbling, especially among the zemindars. The house tax under the Road Cess Act caused also dissatisfaction among the petty householders and shopkeepers. This tax has, however, since been abolished. In Sarun, there was an additional grievance in the growing charges on account of the Gunduck Embankment. This is now the subject of a special inquiry. The Soane Canal is becoming very popular, both with landlords and ryots of the tracts benefited by it.

11. In the matter of indigo, Mr. MacDonnell writes disparagingly of the work of the Indigo Planters' Association, so far as Durbhunga is concerned, holding that the Association as a body has done nothing to redeem its pledges. He admits at the same time that much has been done during the year to improve matters in his district, partly through the action of the Durbhunga Raj management, partly through the voluntary reforms carried out by individual planters, and partly from the strict and impartial enforcement of the law. In three of the largest concerns, however, he regrets to have to report that matters are still on a most unsatisfactory footing. He believes that the people are gradually waking up to their rights and learning to turn to the district officers for protection against oppression.

Mr. Worsley, on the other hand, writes:—

"There has been a marked improvement in the relations existing between indigo planters and ryots, the evidences of which may be found in a great decrease of criminal cases and in less discontented feelings among the ryots. One or two factories, which 15 months ago were the worst managed in the district, will now bear comparison with any factory, and no instance has come to my knowledge in which a member of the Indigo Association has infringed any of the rules by which he is bound. Various rumours have at different times prevailed regarding the new rate to be paid to the ryots, but it is now everywhere understood that the higher rate has been fixed by the planters themselves, and not by Government. In several cases where ryots have been inclined to hold out for a Rs. 20 rate, asserting that such rate had been fixed

by Government, planters have found it good policy to refer them to the Collector, with a promise that whatever rate he should name they would be willing to pay. Such ryots, on being told by me that the rate they were offered was that which had been fixed by the whole body of planters, have invariably made no further opposition.

"Knowing the difficulties that must attend the introduction of indigo reforms, and the proneness of natives to attribute concessions to the influence of fear, I have endeavoured to avoid the appearance of being personally interested in the new arrangements, but at the same time I have been specially careful to employ European assistants in locally investigating all important cases connected with factories. I am happy to add that the testimony of both sub-divisional officers is favourable to the planters."

The Commissioner remarks as follows on the reports of these two officers:—

"Notwithstanding Mr. MacDonnell's assertion that in Durbhunga the Indigo Planters' Association had done next to nothing to redeem its pledges up to the time of his writing, it is satisfactory to find his admission that a very great deal of good had been done during the past year owing to the influence brought to bear in the Court of Wards' estates, and the good feelings and intelligent appreciation of the wants of the times on the part of some individual managers of factories. The good examples of such individual management, I think, cannot but extend gradually, and the facts of the existence of the Association is a sign that among the body of planters there is a general desire to put their house in order, and an admission that such a process was needed. In every body of the kind there will be recusants: witness the examples pointed out by Mr MacDonnell: but considering the deep-seated nature of the evils to be eradicated, and the long-continued prevalence of those evils, I think to expect a sudden revulsion, such as Mr. MacDonnell in his right-minded zeal appears to have hoped for, was an over-sanguine anticipation. We may fairly congratulate ourselves on the results which have hitherto been achieved, with the determination, however, that there must be no slackening in the application of pressure upon the Association to insist on the removal of abuses that have been pointed out, and which the Association has pledged itself to correct. That there are signs hopeful to the ultimate realization of wider spread reforms may be gathered from Mr. Worsley's remarks of his district of Mozufferpore, where he considers a 'marked improvement' has taken place, and factories which 15 months ago were the worst managed in the district will now bear comparison with any factory.

"This testimony, from an officer of Mr. Worsley's experience in the district, and interest shown by him on this subject, is, it seems to me, encouraging"

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees generally in the tenor of the Commissioner's remarks. He acknowledges gladly that the Planters' Association have shown themselves ready to meet the views of Government in the best possible spirit, and in the case of two of the factories of which Mr. MacDonnell makes unfavourable mention, the Lieutenant-Governor has received assurances, in one instance from the Association, and in the other from the Manager himself, that the necessary reforms shall be carried out. If district officers will only treat with the Association in a conciliatory manner and invite their attention firmly, but politely, to violations of their rules or to abuses of other kinds, there is every reason to hope that a very marked improvement will be brought about in the conduct of indigo operations in Behar. At the same time the Magistrates must, where cases of violence or oppression come before them, not shrink from a scrupulous and impartial enforcement of the law, whichever party is to blame. There is no doubt that many of the evils which now exist in Behar, both in respect to indigo cultivation and the tenures of land, have been allowed to spring up and gain strength from a laxity of administration on the part of district officers.

12. In Sarun, Mr. Hodgkinson writes strongly in deprecation of the extension of indigo cultivation by the operations of small native speculators, which deprives the district of many thousand beeghas that would otherwise be under cereal crops. He points out how the expenses of indigo cultivation are run up by the system of dealing with the landowners into whose pocket, and not that of the cultivator, the whole benefit of the factory outlay goes; and the result of

the strong position held by the land owner is said to be to render the manufacture of indigo on a commercial basis absolutely unprofitable. Many of the small factories are now, he adds, being closed.

13. In Chumparun the relations of planters and ryots are said to have been, comparatively speaking, satisfactory, though there was some temporary discontent in parts of the Bettia sub-division.

14. *Public Press.*—There are six vernacular papers and periodicals published in the division. The best is said to be the *Behar Scientific Society's Journal.* None of them have any influence on public opinion.

15. *Effect of administrative changes.*—The only measure noticed under this head is the Land Registration Act, which seems in Behar, owing perhaps to the multiplicity of shareholders, to have called forth an enormous number of dormant frivolous and false claims, in dealing with which some of the disposing officers did not always show a sound discretion. The Act appears to have had some effect in promoting the appointment of joint managers, for it is noted that, whereas in Gya the old registers showed over a hundred thousand shareholders, only 27,000 applications for registration have been filed under the new law.

16. *Police and Crime.*—The returns show a steady diminution of crime since 1874, apparent chiefly under the head of offences against property. The decrease is both in reported crime and in the number of true cases. The following table gives the figures:—

Districts.	True cases.			Total number of cases reported.			Number declared false.			Percentage of cases declared false.		
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Patna	4,449	4,104	4,045	5,041	4,585	4,470	592	481	425	11	10·4	9·5
Gya	3,720	3,512	3,571	4,402	3,931	3,845	682	419	274	16	10·6	7·1
Shahabad	2,827	2,966	2,658	3,514	3,338	2,915	687	372	237	19	11·1	8·8
Mozufferpore	2,527	2,180	2,150	2,971	2,588	2,395	444	408	245	15	15·7	10·2
Durbhunga	2,206	2,169	2,739	2,786	2,705	2,996	580	536	257	20	19·8	8·5
Sarun	2,056	2,832	2,599	2,444	3,168	2,840	388	336	241	16	10·6	8·4
Chumparun	1,388	1,289	1,254	1,542	1,429	1,395	154	140	141	9	9	10·1
Total	19,173	19,052	19,016	22,700	21,744	20,856	3,527	2,692	1,840	15	12·3	8·8

The proportion of true crime to area and population stands thus:—

Districts.	To area.	To population.
Patna	·9 per square mile ...	1 in 385
Gya	·7 do. do. ...	1 „ 546
Shahabad	·6 do. do. ...	1 „ 648
Mozufferpore	·7 do. do. ...	1 „ 1,017
Durbhunga	·8 do. do. ...	1 „ 901
Sarun	·9 do. do. ...	1 „ 794
Chumparun	·3 do. do. ...	1 „ 1,240

and the result for the whole division has been, with reference to area, 7 per square mile; population, 1 in 740.

Thus the position of the several districts in respect to criminality remains the same as in previous years, Patna showing the largest criminal population—a fact obviously attributable to the existence of the large city of Patna with its enormous population—and Chumparun the smallest.

The percentage of convictions to arrests under cognizable crime was 60·1 in 1877, against 60·5 in 1876 and 56·8 in 1875. The results are fair. The conduct of the police is said to have been good on the whole, though Mr. MacDonnell finds fault with the sub-inspectors and head-constables in Durbhunga.

17. *Civil Justice.*—The subject is not treated with sufficient fullness. District officers should always consult the District Judges upon this section of their annual report. The old complaints of delay and expense in the disposal of rent suits is repeated. The non-existence of Moonsifs' courts in the sub-divisions of Jehanabad and Nowada is remarked upon, and the lawless character of many of the Nowada people attributed to the difficulty of getting their disputes settled by the civil courts. This subject will receive the immediate attention of Government in the Judicial Department.

18. *Land Revenue.*—The collections were 98·5 per cent. of the demand, against 97·8 in the year preceding—a very satisfactory result. In Government estates the collections were only 81 per cent. of the demand, a result which, though a great advance upon the 58 per cent. of last year, is still far below a proper standard. The number of cases instituted under the Land Registration Act was enormous. The following table gives the district details:—

Districts.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Patna	38,835	22,071	16,764
Gya	12,199	8,024	4,175
Shahabad	23,172	12,338	10,834
Mozufferpore	50,792	21,076	29,716
Durbhunga	54,875	21,695	33,180
Sarun	15,636	5,421	10,215
Chumparun	886	825	61
Total ...	196,395	91,450	104,945

The outturn of work has thus been very satisfactory, 46 per cent. of the cases instituted having been finally disposed of. This result is the more satisfactory as it has been brought about by a comparatively small staff of officers.

There was a satisfactory decrease in partition cases, only 89 being instituted, against 331 in 1876-77. This is partly due to the new Partition Act and partly to the effect of the Land Registration Act. The number of cases pending disposal is still large (688).

19. *Excise.*—The revenue rose, notwithstanding the high prices of food, from Rs. 13,73,067 to Rs. 14,56,728, or nearly 6 per cent. The increase was common to all districts but Shahabad. Country spirits contributed Rs. 7,39,340 of the total, and an increase of Rs. 35,084 over the receipts of last year, with a diminution in consumption of 133,616 gallons. The Patna Division, however, consumes more spirits than all the rest of Bengal and Behar, including Calcutta. In 1876-77 it consumed 1,764,305 gallons, against 777,108 gallons consumed in all the rest of the province. *Tari* last year yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,99,256. Ganja shows an increased consumption of 469 maunds, chiefly owing to increased export to the North-West and Nepal.

20. *Monetary matters.*—The demand for currency notes was brisk. They are used here, as in other divisions, mainly for purposes of remittance. The Savings Bank system makes no progress, and Money Orders are but sparingly resorted to, currency notes being generally preferred.

21. *Public Works.*—The earnings of the Tirhoot State Railway were Rs. 2,99,557, and the expenditure Rs. 2,09,251. The income would have been greater but for the demand for imported grains in Sarun and Chumparun which to some extent drew away in that direction the stocks of Tirhoot, and there was some delay in introducing through-booking with the East Indian Railway, which tended to keep matters back. A proposed line from Mozufferpore through Motiharee and Segowlee to Bettiah has been surveyed. The Gya and Patna Railway works are rapidly progressing. Of the irrigation works of the division, the Patna branch of the Soane Canal has been opened for navigation, and the construction of distributaries is being vigorously pushed on. In Gya the main canal is complete, and 161 miles of distributaries have been sanctioned and are in hand. In Shahabad the works are well advanced, and distributaries are being rapidly completed. In Chumparun a canal to irrigate 37,000 acres of land in the north of the sudder sub-division has been completed, the whole cost of which will be defrayed by the landowners. The Gunduck embankments lie in Mozufferpore, Sarun, and Chumparun, and the Magistrates of all these districts question whether, as it now stands, the injury done by it in keeping water and alluvial deposit off the lands does not more than counterbalance the benefit of preventing floods. The expenditure incurred since the embankment was taken over by the Irrigation Department is also matter of serious complaint, and not, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, without reason; but for this expenditure the Collectors are responsible, as the sanctioning of fresh works rest with them. The Irrigation Department has had its attention specially directed to this portion of the report. A scheme has already been put in hand in Sarun for throwing water from the Gunduck into the old water-courses, and using these as distributaries.

22. The roads of the division are generally in fair order, but the Commissioner remarks that little or nothing has hitherto been done towards the improvement of village communications. This is a point of the highest importance, and Mr. Halliday has rightly pressed it upon the notice of the District Committees.

23. *Education.*—There has been a marked improvement during the year in the number of primary schools and pupils, the former having increased by 1,410 and the latter by 16,945, thus giving an average of one school to every seven square miles of area, against one to every twelve miles in 1876-77; and an average of 5·3 pupils to every 1,000 of the population, against an average of 4·1. The bulk of the increase is in Patna, Gya, and Sarun. The number of Mahomedan pupils has risen from 6,896 to 10,196, and of female pupils from 696 to 715. The attendance at European and Eurasian schools fell from 185 to 143. The increase in primary schools seems to be due to the introduction of a system devised by the Inspector, Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjea, which is a modification of the Midnapore plan of payment by results, and the progress of which the Lieutenant-Governor will watch with interest.

24. *Working of Committees.*—These are said to have rendered valuable assistance to the district officers. But no detailed notice is given of their working in each district.

25. *Wards' Estates.*—There are 29 estates under the Court of Wards in this division, many of them, especially in the Sarun district, deeply involved in debt. In the Durbhunga estate the new system of khas management has now been brought into working order, and the collections of last year were larger than those of any preceding year. The Maharajah had an important portion of the property under his direct charge, and showed so much intelligence and capacity for work, that he has been allowed to take over the assistant manager's office during Mr Llewhellin's absence on leave. His brother, Kumar Rameshwar Sing, is favourably reported upon by the Collector whose assistant he now is.

25. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—The zemindars are, as a rule, well disposed and ready to assist local officers, though but few of them have any proper sense of the duties they owe their tenantry. In some parts of Tirhoot the relations of landlords and tenants have been much disturbed, the ryot having found out the value of the road cess returns filed by the zemindars, and taking their stand on the rents there entered, while the zemindars complain of the expense to which they are put by the practice of the ryots depositing their rents in the civil court. A similar movement was apparent in Durbhunga. But on the whole the effect there, owing to the judicious guidance of Mr. MacDonnell, seems to have been to force the two parties into compromise and amicable settlement. Both in Sarun and Chumparun the reports indicate the existence of a similar struggle between exacting landlords on the one hand, and ryots, on whom a knowledge of their rights is gradually dawning, on the other. It may be hoped that the Commission lately appointed to examine the question of a special rent law for Behar will be able to devise measures for improving the position of both landlord and tenant and securing the beginnings of prosperity for this very backward province.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th September 1878.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL. *Western Districts.*		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan. Sep. 28 '78	5·14	It has rained almost every day, and sometimes the whole day long. The state and prospects of the crops on the whole are favourable. Some slight injury may have been caused in parts of the district by inundation.
	Culna ...	8·10	
	Cutwa ...	7·16	
	Bood-Bood ...	6·93	
	Raneegunge ...	2·10	
	Jehanabad ..	10·91	
2	Bankoora, „ 28 „	4·20	Weather—much fresher than last week owing to rain. Heavy dews at night. Clouds still low. The state and prospects of the crops are good. Pulses and *aus* crop are being reaped.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 28 „	5·16	Very heavy rain on the 22nd and 23rd September, especially in the south-east of the district. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. The fields in the immediate neighbourhood of the Adjai and other larger streams were flooded for some hours, but the water retreated before any material harm was done anywhere.
4	Midnapore, „ 28 „	4·50	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
5	Hooghly, „ 28 „	11·73	Weather—cloudy, with frequent showers. The harvesting of the *aus* is still in progress. The cutting of jute has nearly been completed. The prospect of the *amun* is good. Autumn fever prevails everywhere.
	Howrah, „ 30* „	6·00	Very heavy rain on the 22nd, with strong gusts of wind. The rain is said to have been too much for the *amun* crop in the northern thanas, but the damage, if any, will be slight. The crop generally is very promising.
	Moheshrakha ...	9·71	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVS. 6	24-Pergunnahs. Sep. 28 '78	5·0	Weather—stormy and very wet in the beginning of the week; afterwards seasonable. Even where the rain was excessive little damage is reported; in all other places it has done great good to the crops. Fever is still prevalent.
7	Nuddea, „ 28 „	3·84	Weather—rainy, with occasional sunshine. The harvesting of the *aus* has been completed everywhere. The prospects of the *amun* are good. Prices still continue high.
	Kooshtea ...	9·42	
	Meherpore ...	7·00	
	Chooadanga ...	4·32	
	Bongong ...	6·51	
8	Jessore, „ 28 „	7·87	Frequent showers; heavy rain on two days with high wind. The *amun* crop is doing well everywhere. In parts of Magoora the stocks are low at present. At Salkhia coarse rice has been selling at seven seers per rupee. There is a good deal of fever about.
	Jhenida ...	9·05	
	Magoora ...	9·14	
	Khoolna ...	2·59	
	Narail ...	3·20	
	Bagirhat ...	2·5	
9	Moorshedabad „ 28 „	9·06	Weather—seasonable. The winter rice and sugarcane continue to do well. The rivers are falling, and the low lands are being sown in some places.
	Lalbagh ...	6·06	
	Rampore Hât ...	2·48	
	Jungypore ...	5·59	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 27 „	1·49	Weather—very strong, with heavy rain from the north. The station is under its fifth flood. Heavy rain is unfavourable for the rice crop on low lands. Generally an average crop is expected.
11	Rajshahye, „ 28 „	9·17	Heavy rain during the week throughout the district. The prospect of *amun dhan* continues to be satisfactory. *Ropa dhan* is still being transplanted and, has been much benefited by the last rain. Fever is reported from several police stations.
12	Rungpore, „ 27 „	5·00	Weather—hot and cloudy. The *amun* crop on the high lands promises well and the outturn from it is likely to be remarkably good, but on the low lands it has been damaged by flood. Public health is good for the season of year.
	Gaibanda ...	3·81	
	Bagdogra ...	12·87	
	Kurigram ...	14·30	
13	Bogra, „ 28 „	3·75	Weather—stormy and rainy during the early part of the week, and sultry towards the end. The *amun* crop is doing well. The cutting of jute and *aus* rice is nearly over. The price of rice has fallen a little this week, 12 seers being sold per rupee. The general health is good, except that fever, as is generally the case at this time of the year, is prevalent here and there.
14	Pubna, „ 28 „	5·97	A heavy storm of wind and rain on the evening of the 22nd, since which some more rain. The prospects of *amun* are good. The price of rice remains about the same, higher if anything; at Serajgunge it is 8 seers per rupee, and at Pubna 10 seers. Public health is good.

* Report of 30th shows rainfall during week ending 28th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE & COOCH BEHAR DIVN.—*contd.*			
15	Darjeeling, Sep. 28 '78	5·73	Alternate sunshine and rain during the week. The crops both on the Hills and in the Terai are progressing favourably.
16	Julpigoree, „ 28 „	11·07	Heavy rain for the first three days of the week. Hot and sultry weather since. Clouds are still hanging about. More rain is wanted. No change to report in the prospects of the crops, which are all that can be wished for.
	Cooch Behar, „ 26 „	19·30	The Sudder station was visited by something like a cyclone, which lasted three days, blowing from east to west. The early part of the week was intensely hot. The very heavy and unexpected rainfall of the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th September has done much injury to tobacco and will greatly retard that crop. Rice on low lands must have suffered, but generally the prospects of rice are good. Many trees were blown down near Cooch Behar. The rain and wind were incessant for three days. There are reports of more floods, but nothing certain is yet known. Public health is good.
	Dinhatta ...	3·97	
	Mathabhanga ...	12·86	
	Meckligunge ...	0·85	
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.			
17	Dacca, Sep. 28 '78	5·55	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	Manickgunge ...	6·6	
18	Furreedpore, „ 29* „	3·66	Weather—seasonable. The crops on the ground are in excellent condition, but prices are very high.
	Goalundo ...	4·53	
	Madaripore ...	4·93	
19	Backergunge, „ 26 „	3·19	There has been rain every day since the 21st. The weather was stormy on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th. The recent abundant rainfall has saved the *amun* crop, which in many places was suffering from drought. In the south of the district insects appeared and did some slight damage, but it is believed the rain has washed them out. Prices have risen this week. Health is good.
20	Mymensingh, „ 27 „	12·71	Heavy rain on the 22nd and 23rd September. The crops on the high lands are very promising. The river is high in flood, and complaints have again been received.
21	Tipperah, „ 27 „	2·27	Weather—changeable on some days; hot and oppressive, with occasional heavy storms of wind and rain. In the north and west of the district some injury to the *amun dhan* has been done by the floods. In the south and east it is in good condition.
	Brahmunbaria ...	1·72	
	Chandpore ...	3·15	
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
22	Chittagong, „ 26 „	7·92	Heavy gale and rain squalls from the 21st to the 24th September. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. The *aus* harvest is finished, and the *amun* transplanting is nearly so.
23	Noakholly	.....	Return not received.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	Return not received.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 25 „	2·74	There were stiff gusts of wind coming from the south-east on the 22nd and 23rd September, but the weather has since been calm. The rainfall has been continuous since the 19th. There is no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
	BEHAR.		
PATNA DIVN.			
25	Patna, Sep. 28 '78	1·47	Weather—seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are very good. The rice crop is now safe from failure, and if the weather continues favourable, it will be a bumper crop.
	Behar ...	0·55	
	Dinapore ...	2·71	
26	Gya, „ 28 „	4·87	The general appearance of the sky was partly cloudy and partly clear during the week. The maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 93·5. The *bhadoi* crop is being harvested. It is reported from everywhere that rain for present purposes is sufficient. A few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported, and the health of the plough cattle is good.
	Aurungabad ...	2·55	
	Jehanabad ...	Nil	
	Nowada ...	1·65	
27	Shahabad, „ 28 „	4·35	Alternate rain and sunshine. A heavy shower on the night of the 22nd September. The reaping of the *bhadoi* is almost over. The late rains have benefited the *aghani* crop, but more rain is wanted in some places. Cholera is prevalent in some places in the Bhabooah sub-division.
28	Durbhunga, „ 28 „	1·46	Weather—cloudy and rainy. *Bhadoi* is being harvested. Winter rice is promising. Prices are gradually falling.
29	Mozufferpore, „ 28 „	1·84	Weather—cool and cloudy. The rainfall in some parts of the interior has been as much as 7 inches. The greater portion of the *bhadoi* crops has now been reaped. The rice crop is in excellent condition.
	Seetamurhee ...	1·98	
	Hajeepore ...	0·95	
30	Sarun, „ 28 „	3·13	Weather—cloudy, with occasional sunshine. Rain fell in almost every part of the district during the week and did much good to the *aghani* rice, but more rain is still wanted. Sugarcane is doing well. Prices of the coarser grains are rapidly falling. Fever is still prevalent.
	Sewan ...	3·03	
	Gopalgunge ...	0·81	
31	Chumparun, „ 28 „	2·32	Weather—hot and close during the day, but cool at night. The prospects of the existing crops are excellent. *Bhadoi* has been commenced to be harvested. Rain is not wanted.

* Report of 29th shows rainfall during week ending 28th.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
Bhagulpore Division. 32	Monghyr, Sep. 28 '78	3·12	Good rain for the crops, but the weather is rather unwholesome. The crops are doing very well. Prices are already falling.
	Begusarai ...	1·62	
	Jamui ...	4·23	
33	Bhagulpore, „ 28 „	1·49	Weather—cloudy and stormy. This rain has come most opportunely, and the rice crop is secure and will be an almost unprecedented one.
34	Purneah, „ 28 „	1·65	Weather—fair; showry at the commencement of the week. Winds easterly. The prospects of the crops are very good. Health is generally fair.
	Kissengunge ...	4·73	
	Arrareah ...	3·10	
35	Maldah, „ 28 „	1·52	Weather—showery and cool during the week. The crops have received much benefit from the gentle rain. The rivers are still falling. Fever is prevalent as before.
36	Sonthal Perghs., „ 29* „	8·10	Rain in Doomka very heavy and almost unceasing for the first half of the week. The barometer has gone up $\frac{3}{10}$ths of an inch since the 22nd September. The early rice that will ripen within the next month is unusually good. The prospects of the late rice are as good as possible. The maize in Rajmehal has been declared a 9-anna crop or $\frac{3}{4}$ths average. The *bhadoi* dhan is declared a 13-anna crop or good average. In the other sub-divisions the prospects are said to be very good.
	Deoghur ...	6·43	
	Godda ...	3·49	
	Rajmehal ...	2·34	
	Pakour ...	4·44	
	Jamtara ...	1·51	
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divs. 37	Cuttack, Sep. 28 '78	0·69	Weather—cloudy, with rain and sunshine alternately. There has been more rain in the interior than at head-quarters, and the *sarad* is progressing well. The *beali* is being reaped, and the outturn is estimated at 12 to 16 annas. Cholera has lessened greatly.
38	Pooree, „ 27 „	2·47	Weather—hot and cloudy. Rain is reported from all parts of the district. *Beali* and *mandia* are being harvested. *Sarad* rice is progressing well, but more rain is required in the Chilka tracts. Common rice sells at 11-$\frac{3}{16}$th seers for the rupee in the Chilka tracts. In the other parts of the district it sells at 13$\frac{1}{2}$ to 18$\frac{3}{4}$ seers for the rupee. Exportation across the Chilka continues. A native vessel is waiting for cargo in Pooree Roads Public health is good.
	Khoorda ...	1·23	
39	Balasore, „ 27 „	2·11	Tolerably heavy showers have alternated with strong sunshine. Weather very favourable for the winter rice crop, which is making satisfactory progress. There is still a good deal of cattle disease.
	Bhudruck ...	2·95	
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Sep. 27 '78	1·26	Weather—seasonable. All continues favourable. *Gora dhan* and *murwa* are being cut with very good returns. A few cases of cholera are still reported.
41	Lohardugga, „ 28 „	4·01	Weather—seasonable, with abundant rain and strong sunshine alternating. No change to report. All crops that have been cut (Indian-corn, *gora*, &c.) have yielded abundantly, and all other crops still on the ground promise well.
	Palamow ...	0·98	
42	Singbhoom, „ 27 „	0·25	Weather—seasonable. The crops continue doing well. Prices are falling and matters are generally satisfactory. Sickness is still prevalent.
43	Manbhoom, „ 28 „	3·15	Weather—sunny and at present favourable. The state and prospects of the crops are the same as before. If there be a little rain in October, there will be from a 12 to 16-anna low land crop in the larger portion of the district, and probably an 8-anna low land crop in the pergunnahs in which relief works are being carried on.

* Report of 29th shows rainfall during week ending 28th.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 1st October 1878.

RAJENDRA NATH MITRA,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 8th to 14th September 1878.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	3·32	0·69	52·64	21st Sept.	
		Cutwa	6·00	0·25	57·48	ditto	
		Culna	2·41	2·83	54·41	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	1·10	1·29	45·36	ditto	
		Raneegunge	1·33	1·24	45·05	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·70	0·84	68·50	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	2·25	0·57	47·50	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	3·14	1·28	55·72	ditto	
		Hetampore	2·95	0·34	54·10	ditto	
		Roypore	1·54	0·31	57·96	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·10	1·58	39·63	ditto	
		Tumlook	0·98	2·49	46·11	ditto	
		Ghattal	0·81	0·61	44·34	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	4·40	1·12	37·82	ditto	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	4·11	0·74	39·00	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	2·71	0·66	69·60	ditto	
		Serampore	1·75	1·10	56·63	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	2·14	1·35	50·64	ditto	
		Maheshpaka	0·76	1·48	51·37	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	3·19	1·93	48·25	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	0·50	1·05	46·42	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	1·06	0·84	52·47	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	0·95	0·93	51·91	ditto	
		Bussecrhat	3·02	0·35	57·86	ditto	
		Baraset	1·70	1·58	56·54	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	4·03	1·56	53·69	ditto	
		Barripore	1·07	1·21	54·34	ditto	
		Satkhira	2·48	0·66	64·50	ditto	
		Barrackpore	2·23	1·08	55·98	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	1·34	1·56	54·92	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	2·62	0·51	55·13	ditto	
		Bongong	3·66	0·60	57·26	ditto	
	Nuddea	Meherpore	1·62	Nil	42·67	ditto	
		Chooadanga	10·29	0·20	67·89	ditto	
		Kooshtea	4·85	0·42	60·85	ditto	
		Ranaghat	5·45	0·65	67·78	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	1·50	2·96	60·04	ditto	
		Narail	3·28	1·09	44·96	ditto	
		Khoolna	2·70	0·95	56·53	ditto	
		Jhenidah	4·01	0·83	50·64	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·30	2·10	62·49	ditto	
		Magoorah	3·44	0·34	56·34	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	6·64	1·38	55·47	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	5·03	1·40	57·55	ditto	
		Lallbagh	5·27	0·48	44·65	ditto	
		Jungypore	3·79	0·61	46·53	ditto	
		Azimgunge	3·77	0·25	48·27	ditto	
		Lalgolla	3·89	1·73	46·94	ditto	
		Kandee	8·47	0·87	53·45	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	3·13	0·22	67·22	ditto	
		Raigunge	5·23	0·96	66·49	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	3·78	Nil	50·51	ditto	
		Chanchal	2·43	0·05	52·39	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	4·94	Nil	59·55	ditto	
		Nattore	7·34	0·49	67·27	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	11·70	Nil	113·50	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	4·82	ditto	86·89	ditto	
		Kurigram	12·03	ditto	114·05	ditto	
		Bagdogra	11·32	0·26	126·29	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	2·67	Nil	70·74	ditto	
		Sherpore	4·60	0·91	72·27	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	3·07	0·17	57·64	ditto	
		Panchbibi	11·52	Nil	74·44	ditto	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	4·60	0·80	65·53	ditto	
		Serajgunge	5·20	Nil	50·48	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	9·52	0·49	115·18	ditto	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	9·52	0·49	107·32	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	15·15	Nil	130·97	ditto	
		Boda	11·60	1·15	106·57	ditto	
		Buxa	9·56	0·56	192·49	ditto	
		Titalya	15·97	Not recd.	114·53	14th Sept.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	16·01	Nil	174·46	21st Sept.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 8th to 14th September 1878.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca... Telegraph Office	3·38	1·02	52·49	21st Sept.	
		Dacca... Hospital ...	4·57	1·28	67·99	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	1·85	2·40	78·88	ditto	
		Manickgunge	3·27	0·02	56·08	ditto	
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	2·56	1·07	54·91	ditto	
		Goalundo	2·93	0·75	65·23	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·50	1·43	60·08	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	0·95	1·58	57·17	ditto	
		Perozepore	0·86	2·08	66·81	ditto	
		Patoakhally	0·96	1·11	68·20	ditto	
		Bhola	1·47	1·09	71·12	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	11·01	0·02	82·39	ditto	
		Jamalpore	5·13	Not recd.	86·23	14th Sept.	
		Atia	1·94	ditto	49·77	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	9·36	0·02	70·36	21st Sept.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	2·57	0·73	86·33	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	3·36	0·86	81·76	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	1·14	0·79	90·94	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	2·02	40·2	84·27	ditto	
		Fenny	2·81	3·90	89·95	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	2·27	0·01	74·39	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	7·95	0·40	64·64	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill... ...	3·05	4·34	77·00	ditto	
		Ruma	5·54	Not recd.	63·92	14th Sept.	From 17th February.
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	3·34	2·20	65·74	21st Sept.	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	1·60	0·72	38·94	ditto	
		Behar	2·31	0·34	35·87	ditto	
		Barh	0·42	1·43	40·89	ditto	
		Dinapore	2·75	0·14	34·97	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya	2·89	1·01	36·20	ditto	
		Nowadah	4·40	1·25	38·62	ditto	
		Aurungabad	0·64	1·97	30·60	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·99	0·72	39·95	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	0·34	0·79	33·00	ditto	
		Sasseram	2·43	0·86	33·29	ditto	
		Buxar	0·51	Nil	22·41	ditto	
		Bhubooah	4·25	0·74	31·45	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	0·97	0·07	32·42	ditto	
		Hajeepore	0·56	0·40	28·54	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	2·10	0·34	40·04	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	0·32	0·10	32·65	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	1·15	0·25	39·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	1·63	0·70	42·35	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Chupra	1·54	0·21	24·97	ditto	
		Sewan	3·54	0·54	29·48	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	1·71	Not recd.	37·60	14th Sept.	
		Bettiah	0·77	ditto	31·04	ditto	
		Segowlee	2·40	ditto	39·87	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	1·45	0·06	41·40	21st Sept.	
		Begooserai	0·11	0·09	34·96	ditto	
		Jamooee	1·65	1·89	39·05	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	2·11	0·88	44·48	ditto	
		Soopool	5·18	0·50	48·65	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	4·10	Nil	52·34	ditto	
		Banka	0·72	0·65	57 17	ditto	
		Sonbursa	2·23	0·19	51·21	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	11·93	0·10	61·87	ditto	
		Kissengunge	8·81	Nil	79·15	ditto	
		Arrareah	11·42	ditto	77·02	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nya Doomka	3·20	0·60	47·13	ditto	
		Rajmehal	4·36	Nil	94·97	ditto	
		Deoghur	4·52	0·37	54·77	ditto	From 17th August.
		Jamtara	1·43	2·50	34·04	ditto	From 30th June not recd.
		Pakour	3·02	0·18	35·25	ditto	From 8th July.
		Godda	0·47	3·66	58·83	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 8th to 14th September 1878.	Rain from 15th to 21st September 1878.	Rain from 1st January 1878.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1878.	
Orissa.		Cuttack Hospital ...	1·94	Not recd.	44·22	14th Sept.	
	Cuttack ...	Jajpore	Not recd.	ditto	20·90	27th July	Not recorded from 28th July.
		Kendraparah	4·80	ditto	33·50	14th Sept.	
		Jagatsingpore	0·43	ditto	44·53	ditto	
		False Point	2·08	3·65	36·14	21st Sept.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	5·25	4·70	30·44	ditto	
		Khurdah	2·17	2·64	37·15	ditto	
	Balasore ...	Balasore	1·20	2·27	45·37	ditto	
		Bhadrack	1·13	3·76	53·98	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·42	2·33	46·69	ditto	
		Sorah	3·25	1·88	51·70	ditto	
		Chandbally	2·26	1·97	45·32	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	2·69	Not recd.	36·01	14th Sept.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	2·44	1·77	39·70	21st Sept.	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	2·72	0·82	39·61	ditto	
		Sitagurriah	0·88	0·87	20·12	ditto	From 4th August.
		Pachamba	2·85	1·50	49·12	ditto	
		Mowdic Hill	2·18	0·85	3·03	ditto	From 8th August.
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	2·94	3·33	39·38	ditto	
		Palamow	1·75	0·59	28·54	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	2·90	1·47	46·84	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	5·44	4·30	54·84	ditto	
		Govindpore	2·71	0·65	47·82	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet	11·32	Nil	144·88	ditto	
	Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar	4·73	Not recd.	75·70	14th Sept.	
		Golaghat	5·94	ditto	75·28	ditto	
		Jorhat	8·35	ditto	65·79	ditto	
		Akyab	4·26	2·93	94·82	21st Sept.	Not recorded from 16th to 29th June.
	Rajpootana ...	Alwar	Nil.	Not recd.	24·98	14th Sept.	
		Jaipur	ditto	ditto	22·97	ditto	
		Sambhar	ditto	ditto	12·34	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 28th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 22nd to 28th September 1878.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Hygrometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Alipore.	Sept. 22nd	10	29·445	29·467	79·0	77·8	94	S W	26·0	...	P, FK	*o, g, p, t*
		16	29.451	29·473	78·7	77·5	94	S W by S	22·8	...	P, FK	*o, g, p*
	23rd	10	29·614	29·636	83 0	81·3	92	S S W	9·0	6·28	PC, FK	*o*
		16	29·524	29·545	85·0	81·2	84	S by W	12·2	...	PC, P, FK	*o, g*
	24th	10	29·597	29·619	81·2	78·0	86	N W by N	5·5	0·02	PC, FK	*o, g*
		16	29·632	29·654	81·3	79·2	91	E N E	2·7	0·02	PC	*o, g*
	25th	10	29·760	29·782	84·5	80·1	81	E N E	1·0	...	K	*c*
		16	29·650	29·672	82·8	79·2	85	E by S	5·2	...	K, PC	*o*
	26th	10	29·794	29·815	85·0	79·5	78	S E by E	2·8	...	K	*c*
		16	29·683	29,705	84·5	80·0	81	S	4·0	0·41	K, PK, C	*c*
	27th	10	29·802	29·823	85.8	81·0	80	E	2·8	...	K	*c*
		16	29·708	29·730	80·9	77·9	87	E by S	4·2	...	PC	*o, g*
	28th	10	29·827	29·849	84·3	79·4	80	S E	3·0	...	K	*c*
		16	29·729	29·751	80·3	78·0	90	S	2·7	0·55	P, PK	*o, g*
Saugor Island.	Sept. 22nd	10	29·560	29·566	81	79	91	W S W	24	0·07	.....	[scud. *d, threatening weather, rapidly with*
		16	29·489	29·495	84·5	81·5	87	S W	13	...	.....	*o, clouds low, moving.*
	23rd	10	29·654	29·660	86	83	88	S S W	20	0·11	.....	*ditto*
		16	29·557	29·563	86·5	83·5	88	S	16	...	.....	*ditto*
	24th	10	29·708	29·714	87	84	88	S W	20	...	.....	*ditto*
		16	29·640	29·646	87	84	88	N E	8	...	.....	*g ditto*
	25th	10	29·769	29·775	87	82·5	82	W N W	3	0·07	.....	*g*
		16	29·652	29·658	88	82	76	S E	4	...	.....	*b, c*
	26th	10	29·799	29·805	86	80	76	S S E	8	0·22	.....	*p*
		16	29·693	29·699	86·5	81	78	S E	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	27th	10	29·809	29·815	86	80·5	78	E S E	4	...	.....	*o, p*
		16	29·705	29·711	87	82	80	S E	8	...	.....	*o, sultry.*
	28th	10	29·844	29·850	82	80	91	W	4	0·47	.....	*p, passing showers during day.*
		16	29·728	29·734	85·5	81	81	S W	4	...	.....	*threatening weather.*
Chittagong.	Sept. 22nd	10	29·577	29·669	82	80	91	S S E	9	1·24	.....	*o, g*
	23rd	10	29·674	29·765	85	83	91	C	9	3·87	.....	*o, g*
	24th	10	29·732	29·824	79	78	95	S E	9	3·49	.....	*o, dark, gloomy.*
	25th	10	29·724	29·815	87	83	84	C	1	...	.....	*b, c*
	26th	10	29·743	29·833	88	84	84	S S W	2	...	.....	*b, c*
	27th	10	29·783	29·875	78	77	95	E N E	3	1·18	.....	*o, moist and muggy.*
	28th	10	29·781	29·872	86	80·5	78	W	...	0·10	.....	*moist and muggy.*
[illegible]	Sept. 22nd	10	29·741	29·762	86	82·5	86	S	4	1·04	.....	*o, p*
	23rd	10	29·792	29·813	86	84	92	S W	6	1·09	.....	*o, g*
	24th	10	29·801	29·822	86	83	88	S E	2	0·32	.....	*p*
	25th	10	29·806	29·827	85	83	91	E	2	0·35	.....	*b, c*
	26th	10	29·767	29·788	85	81	83	E N E	3	0·03	.....	*p, b, c*
	27th	10	29·837	29·859	83	81	91	E	2	1·38	.....	*d, t, l, at distance.*
	28th	10	29·852	29·873	85	81·5	85	E	2	...	.....	*b, c*
[illegible]	Sept. 22nd	10	29·599	29·614	86	83	88	W S W	8	...	.....	*g, clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.*
	23rd	10	29·658	29·673	83	82	96	S W	9	1·27	.....	*o, thunder-storm.*
	24th	10	29·693	29·708	89	83	77	W	6	...	.....	*sultry*
	25th	10	29·764	29·779	87	81	76	C	3	0·34	.....	*continuous rain.*
	26th	10	29·790	29·805	87	82	80	E N E	2	0·25	.....	*sultry.*
	27th	10	29·788	29·803	84	79	79	E N E	4	0·07	.....	*d, b, c*
	28th	10	29·835	29·850	81	79	91	C	2	0·81	.....	*d, very sultry.*
Vizagapatam.	Sept. 22nd	10	29·667	29·699	83	78·5	81	W N W	1	0·20	.....	*o, t, l, at distance.*
	23rd	10	29·672	29·703	86·5	80·5	76	S W	2	...	.....	*b, c*
	24th	10	29·699	29·730	89	79	63	N W	1	...	.....	*b, c*
	25th	10	29·733	29·764	88	79·5	68	W S W	1	...	.....	*t, l*
	26th	10	29·766	29·797	88·5	77·5	59	S	1	...	.....	*b, c*
	27th	10	29·759	29·790	87	78·5	67	S S W	2	...	.....	*b, c*
	28th	10	29·773	29·805	84·5	79·5	79	S	1	0·90	.....	*d, t, l, at distance.*
Colombo.	Sept. 22nd	10	29·930	29·971	84·5	79	77	W S W	8	0·13	.....	*b, c*
	23rd	10	29·906	29·947	84	79	79	W S W	11	0·23	.....	*b, c*
	24th	10	29·875	29·916	84·5	79	77	W S W	3	...	.....	*b, c*
	25th	10	8·94	29·935	83	78	79	W S W	7	...	.....	*b, c*
	26th	10	29·894	29·935	83	79	83	W S W	7	...	.....	*b, c*
	27th	10	29·891	29·932	83·5	79	81	W S W	8	...	.....	*b, c*
	28th	10	29·883	29·923	85	79	76	W	8	...	.....	*b, c*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th September 1878.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1878.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Sept.	22nd	85·2	29·469	78·7	82·1	5·8	76·3	78·1	0·957	77·9	98	Till 1 A.M. N W by N, till 4 A.M. W by N, till 1 P.M. chiefly S W, till midnight S S W.	361	6·20	Cloudy, dark, gloomy, and threatening aspect; continuous rain for nearly whole day and a cyclonic disturbance passed near Calcutta *d, p, t, t, ⸗*
„	23rd	137·2	·582	80·7	86·9	11·4	75·5	78·9	·963	78·1	91	Till 8 P.M. chiefly S S W, till midnight W by N through S W and W.	211	0·08*	Cloudy, *o, g.*
„	24th	96·1	·644	79·7	84·0	6·1	77·9	78·2	·946	77·6	93	Till 8 A.M. W by N, till 9-45 P.M. S W by S through W and S W, till 1-45 P.M. N W by N, till midnight E N E through N and N E.	70	0·04	Cloudy, *o, g,* and *p.*
„	25th	149·8	·718	80·5	88·5	10·6	77·9	78·7	·956	77·9	91	Till 10-30 A.M. E N E, till 1-35 P.M. W through N and N W, till 3 P.M. N E by N through N, till 8-30 P.M. E by S through E, till 11 P.M. S W by S through S E and S, till midnight S E by S through S.	64	Nil	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, *o* and *w.*
„	26th	146·7	·753	81·3	88·3	10·8	77·5	79·2	·972	78·4	91	Till noon S E by E, till midnight S.	59	0·41	Day chiefly cloudy night chiefly clear, *o* and *w.*
„	27th	136·7	·765	80·5	86·8	8·4	78·4	78·8	·963	78·1	92	Till 6 A.M. S, till midnight E by S through S E.	60	Nil	Day chiefly cloudy, night clear, *o, g. t* and *w.*
„	28th	108·5	·788	79·8	84·7	6·9	77·8	77·8	·927	76·9	91	Till 10 A.M. E by S, till 11 A.M. S E by S through S E, till 11-45 A.M. N N E through E and N E, till midnight chiefly S.	50	0·55	Day chiefly cloudy night chiefly clear, *o, g, d, t, l* and *w.*

* Fell since 5-30 P.M. of the 22nd.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·674
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	29·729
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	80·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...	...	13·0
The maximum temperature during the seven days	...	88·5
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days	...	92
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office	...	85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th September 1878	...	7·28
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	...	1·94
The total fall from 1st January to 28th September 1878	...	54·55
The average fall of the corresponding period for 25 years, S. G. Office ...	...	58·53

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *t* thunder, *l* lightning, *d* drizzling rain, ⸗ strong wind, *p* passing temporary showers, *w* dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 30th September 1878.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st September 1878 on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	124,583	1,41,549 8 6	12,075 7 6	9,54,366 10	3,80,604 6 0	34,888 14 8	5,22,153 14 6	46,470½	77,332	123,802½
Or per mile of railway	.....	110 9 8	10 2 9	.....	297 6 6	27 5 3	408 0 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	1,384,233	15,86,760 4 6	145,453 0 6	95,71,907 30	37,16,677 2 9	340,695 8 2	53,03,437 7 3	507,481½	714,193½	1,221,675½
Total for 12 weeks ...	1,508,816	17,28,309 13 0	158,428 8 0	1,05,26,274 0	40,97,281 8 9	375,584 2 10	58,25,591 5 9	553,952½	791,525½	1,345,477½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	144,641½	1,83,579 7 8	16,828 2 5	13,81,874 30	4,25,660 2 9	39,018 16 11	6,09,239 10 5	44,593	86,901	131,494
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	143 7 2	13 3 0	.....	332 9 10	30 9 9	476 1 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,520,895½	17,93,511 5 10	164,405 4 2	1,54,48,154 20	62,01,334 11 5	568,455 13 7	79,94,846 1 3	531,753	1,263,716	1,795,469

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st September 1878 on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	5,215	17,421 0 9	1,596 18 7	1,12,075 30	29,174 11 3	2,674 7 0	46,595 12 0	4,555½	8,381½	12,936½
Or per mile of railway	.....	77 13 9	7 2 9	.....	130 6 3	11 19 1	208 4 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	51,656½	1,33,447 9 3	12,232 13 11	6,24,312 20	198,384 15 6	18,185 5 9	3,31,832 8 9	48,004	48,502	96,506
Total for 12 weeks ...	56,871½	1,50,868 10 0	13,829 12 6	7,36,388 10	2,27,559 10 9	20,859 12 9	3,78,428 4 9	52,559½	56,883½	109,242½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,753	15,613 12 1	1,431 5 3	3,31,532 30	80,261 11 9	7,359 6 6	95,875 7 10	4,662	15,342	20,004
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	69 12 6	6 7 11	.....	358 11 5	32 17 8	428 7 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	69,677	1,62,298 1 4	14,877 6 5	26,76,619 20	6,59,120 6 6	60,419 7 5	8,21,418 7 10	54,461	187,345	241,806

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st September 1878 on 158¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	37,063	26,672 11 3	2,444 19 11	2,04,499 21	1,11,924 11 6	10,259 15 4	12,704 15 3
Or per mile of railway	233	168 0 3	15 8 0	1,288 7	705 0 7	64 12 7	80 0 7
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	4,10,851½	2,69,585 15 6	24,712 1 1	22,25,628 29	6,70,940 3 0	61,502 16 11	86,214 18 0
Total for 12 weeks ...	4,47,914½	2,96,258 10 9	27,157 1 0	24,30,128 10	7,82,864 14 6	71,762 12 3	98,919 13 3
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	45,187½	27,097 7 7	2,483 18 8	3,45,037 17	1,00,419 8 4	9,205 2 6	11,689 1 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	285	170 11 1	15 12 11	2,173 19	632 9 0	57 19 8	73 12 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	4,24,377½	2,60,471 9 10	23,876 13 2	38,19,993 23	9,51,599 5 10	87,229 18 10	1,11,106 12 0

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts. No. 33.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1878.	Total decrease in 1878.
			18th August 1877.	17th August 1878.	To 18th August 1877.	To 17th August 1878.		
		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
24th August ...	Northern Bengal	219	.....	14,282 0 0	.....	4,79,025 0 0	4,79,025 0 0	.....
17th " ...	Tirhoot	78	5,372 0 0	7,974 0 0	1,69,734 0 0	2,75,896 0 0	1,06,162 0 0	.....
14th September ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	1,788 0 0	1,773 0 0	69,101 0 0	83,136 0 0	14,035 0 0	.....
17th August ...	Nalhati	27½	1,415 0 0	2,761 0 0	56,524 0 0	59,497 0 0	2,973 0 0	.....
	Total ...	352½	8,575 0 0	26,790 0 0	2,95,359 0 0	8,97,554 0 0	6,02,195 0 0	.....

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 41 of 1878.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1878.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS FOR 1877.

Dated Darjeeling, the 22nd September 1878.

READ—

The Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1877.

Read also—

The Report for 1876 and the Resolution recorded thereon.

The returns for the past year show an increase in the number of patients treated at each of the medical institutions of the town and suburbs, except the Alipore and Aratoon Apcar Dispensaries, at each of which there was a slight falling off. The total number of persons treated at all the institutions was greater than in any previous year; as compared with the year 1876, there was an

increase of 9,793 in the patients of the Calcutta hospitals, and of 15,546 in the patients of the suburban hospitals and dispensaries. The following table shows the extent to which the public resorted to the different hospitals and dispensaries during the past three years:—

	1875.			1876.			1877.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1. Medical College Hospital.	4,456	45,374	49,830	4,352	44,679	49,031	4,967	47,506	52,473
2. General Hospital ...	3,234	9,544	12,778	3,999	16,293	20,292	5,144	20,248	25,392
3. Mayo Hospital and Dispensaries.	2,006	191,759	193,765	2,029	187,661	189,690	2,127	187,903	190,030
4. Campbell Hospital ...	7,782	.....	7,782	6,640	.....	6,640	6,953	.....	6,953
5. Municipal Police Hospital.	2,880	.....	2,880	2,261	.....	2,261	2,859	.....	2,859
Total Calcutta Hospitals ...	20,358	246,677	267,035	19,281	248,633	267,914	22,050	255,657	277,707
6. North Suburban Hospital.	625	.....	625	635	.....	635	732	4,059	4,791
7. Sumbhoonath Pundit Dispensary.	.....	9,907	9,907	.....	6,475	6,475	.....	7,465	7,465
8. Alipore Dispensary ...	119	5,968	6,087	110	4,495	4,605	113	4,188	4,301
9. Aratoon Apcar Dispensary.	.....	9,539	9,539	.....	9,559	9,559	.....	9,508	9,508
10. Howrah General Hospital.	2,245	18,024	20,269	2,340	18,488	20,828	2,463	19,327	21,790
Total Suburban Hospitals ...	2,989	43,438	46,427	3,085	39,017	42,102	3,308	44,547	47,855
Grand Total ...	23,347	290,115	313,462	22,366	287,650	310,016	25,358	300,204	325,562

2. From the increase in the number of patients among the police force, the Surgeon-General infers that the past year was more unhealthy than 1876. There are special reasons for the increased attendance at the General and North Suburban Hospitals. The former is the chief resort for sick sailors, and during the greater part of the year the number of sailors in port was far above the average. The number of European seamen treated in the General Hospital as house patients was nearly a thousand in excess of the number in 1876. The large attendance at the North Suburban Hospital is due to the opening of the out-door department on the 9th March 1877. No explanation is offered of the great increase in the number of patients at the Medical College Hospital as compared with previous years, and the fluctuations at the other hospitals are slight and do not call for special notice.

3. The following statement shows the race and sex of all the persons treated during the past two years:—

Race.	Males.		Females.		Children.		Total.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Europeans	6,415	8,638	1,414	1,665	1,351	1,739	9,180	12,042
Eurasians	11,044	10,801	7,741	8,211	15,343	15,419	34,128	34,431
Mahomedans	60,112	62,306	14,252	13,799	28,345	31,823	102,709	107,928
Hindoos	106,168	110,596	22,750	23,685	23,914	27,489	152,832	161,770
Other castes	3,465	2,795	2,919	2,438	4,783	4,158	11,167	9,391
Total ...	187,204	195,136	49,076	49,798	73,736	80,628	310,016	325,562

4. It appears from this statement that the general increase in the number of patients noticed above extended to those of every race, except the small body of persons classified under the head 'Other castes.' Of the total number treated, 59·94 per cent. were males, 15·29 per cent. females, and 24·76 per cent. children. The low proportion of females to males among Hindoo and Mahomedan patients noticed and explained in last year's Resolution was this year particularly marked. Although, as compared with 1876, there was an increase of 2,194 in the number of Mahomedan males treated, there was a decrease of 453 in the number of Mahomedan females; the Hindoo adult male patients increased by 4,428, and the children by 3,575; while the Hindoo female patients increased by only 935. From a comparative statement given in the report, it appears that the total proportion of adult female patients to males and children was lower in 1877 than in any of the previous four years.

5. The following table shows the health of the town and suburbs during the past ten years, as exhibited in the hospital returns:—

Years.	All Diseases.			Cholera.			Death-rate, excluding cholera.	Number of deaths registered by the municipality.	Rate per mille of population.
	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.	Treated.	Died.	Died per mille.			
1868	16,996	3,386	199	1,224	563	461	179	13,736	32
1869	18,035	3,043	169	1,144	558	487	147	12,795	29·8
1870	15,816	2,250	142	605	258	426	131	10,462	24·4
1871	17,325	2,288	132	255	112	439	127	10,299	24
1872	20,805	2,761	132	488	217	484	125	11,923	27·8
1873	18,896	2,706	143	492	264	536	132	11,558	26·9
1874	20,331	3,197	157	666	339	509	145	12,641	29·4
1875	22,806	3,815	167	787	405	515	154	15,069	35
1876*	21,832	3,226	147	740	399	539	134	12,964	30·2
1877*	24,822	3,308	133	574	294	512	124	13,704	31·9

* Exclusive of cases treated in the Eye Infirmary.

6. The death-rate per thousand among those treated was 133, the lowest rate during the past ten years if the exceptionally healthy period, 1871-72, is excluded. Omitting cholera cases, the mortality among the patients was 124 per thousand, a lower rate than in any of the preceding nine years. The number of, and mortality among, patients cannot however, in ordinary years, be regarded as tests of the amount of sickness and the virulence of disease. The popularity of the medical institutions of Calcutta and the suburbs is undoubtedly increasing, and is shown by persons resorting to them at the earlier stages of disease and for less serious ailments. As a necessary consequence, while the number of patients rises the death-rate falls.

7. Dr. Irving calls attention to the facts that the sewage of about 2,500 natives living in the Fort is still discharged into the river, and that cholera far more frequently attacks sailors on ships moored near to and below the place of discharge than those on ships moored higher up the river. The necessity of putting a stop to the existing practice is fully recognised, but difficulties have arisen with regard to the proposal to connect the Fort drains with the municipal sewers, and the question is still under consideration by the Government of India.

8. The statement of the principal diseases from which in-door patients suffered shows a large increase in malarious fevers. There were 6,706 admissions and 483 deaths due to fever of various types as compared with 4,730 admissions and 351 deaths in 1876. In all, 916 important surgical operations were performed during the year against 669 in 1876. The total mortality in 1877 was only 77 or 8·4 per cent. of those operated on, against 74 deaths or 11·06 per cent. in the previous year. The operations on the eye were even more successful in 1877 than in 1876. In each year only one operation ended fatally, but the number of operations was 318 in 1877, against 223 in the previous year. The results of the operations performed by the surgeons of the Calcutta Medical Institutions appear to be most satisfactory.

9. A statement of the income and expenditure of the different institutions is given in the report, but the Surgeon-General explains that it is neither accurate nor complete. The items of expenditure entered appear, however, generally to correspond with those given last year, and the statements for the two years can therefore be compared, although, except for the purpose of comparison, they are at present of little value. The whole subject of the expenditure and management of the Calcutta hospitals has been exhaustively examined by a Committee which has been sitting in Calcutta during the present year. Their report will enable the Government to carry out many reforms and to check the lavish waste which has characterized the expenditure of several of the hospitals in late years. The total amount entered as disbursed during the year was Rs. 5,09,804, against Rs. 5,07,473 in 1876; but in the statement of expenditure for 1877 the cost of European medicines used in the Medical College Hospital has been omitted, although included in the statement for 1876, while an entry under this head is made against the Campbell Hospital in the statement for 1877, though not made in the statement for 1876. In the expenditure of the General Hospital there was an increase of Rs. 37,709 above that of the previous year, and Rs. 33,366 of this increase is classed under the head 'Miscellaneous charges.' Some explanation should have been submitted of the increase in the expenditure under this head which is entirely out of

proportion to the increase in the number of patients treated. The Municipal Police Hospital showed an increase in expenditure approximately proportional to the increase in the number of patients treated, while there was a decrease of expenditure in the Medical College, Campbell, North Suburban and Howrah Hospitals, notwithstanding that the number of patients treated at each of them was greater in 1877 than in 1876. It is a remarkable fact that, though in the Medical College Hospital there were 615 more in-door patients treated than in the previous year, the expenditure on diet and wines was less by Rs. 1,506. The increased expenditure of the Mayo Hospital is almost entirely under the head 'Repairs and construction of buildings,' and the large amount entered in 1876 under the same head against the Sumbhoonath Pundit's Dispensary accounts for the decrease in the expenditure on that institution in the past year. Considering the increase in the number of patients treated at the several institutions, the expenditure of the past year compares on the whole favourably with that of 1876. The Lieutenant-Governor is much surprised at finding that the accounts of the income and expenditure of the different medical institutions have hitherto been furnished in such an extremely incomplete and inaccurate form, as to render any comparison of the expenditure of the different hospitals under each head impossible. The question of the preparation of uniform returns and forms of account for all hospitals is under the consideration of the Committee on medical expenditure, and need not be further referred to here.

10. The subscriptions to the various medical institutions amounted during the year to Rs. 35,075, against Rs. 11,201 in 1876. Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 26,093 were received for the Howrah Hospital alone in 1877. The only institution that invested any surplus income during the year was the Aratoon Apcar Dispensary.

11. *Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution.*—The Lieutenant-Governor notices with much pleasure the high testimony again borne to the usefulness of the services rendered by the lady nurses of the Canning Home and by the nurses employed under the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution. The Lieutenant-Governor has every hope that the amalgamation of both institutions under one Committee, which has recently taken place, will be conducive of advantage to all classes of the community. The patients in hospital will receive the benefit of more skilful nursing, whilst the establishment of a body of trained out-nurses will supply a want which has long been felt in Calcutta. It seems possible, however, that the medical officers might make greater use of the nurses than they do. If, instead of leaving to them the superintendence of the wards and the administering of the medicines, they placed in their hands the dressing, poulticing, and other duties now performed by native coolies, the savings which it would be possible to effect by the abolition of hospital coolies might be given to the Nurses' Institution.

12. *Medical College Hospital.*—Exclusive of 536 house-patients in the Opthalmic Hospital, there were 4,431 in-door patients treated during the year. Of these 2,189 were christians and 2,242 were natives. The death-rate was 10·83 per cent. as compared with 12·9, the average of the seven previous years; excluding moribund cases, the death-rate was only 9·1 per cent of the total number treated. Of both christians and natives there were fewer admissions from cholera than in any of the previous ten years. There were 184 important surgical operations performed during the year, and in 32 cases the patients died. The deaths from septicæmia were eight, or 25 per cent. of the total deaths from operations. It is, however, by no means clear that even most of these deaths were due to hospitalism, and it appears to be conclusively shown that in many cases in which deaths have hitherto been attributed to hospitalism, mortification had set in and blood-poisoning declared itself some days before the patients were admitted to the hospital. Dr. MacConnell, the resident physician, has traced out the 30 septicœmic *post mortem* surgical cases which were dissected in 1873 and found that 14 of them were admitted into hospital actually suffering from the disease to which they succumbed. As Dr. Coates observes, the septicœmia was imported and not bred in the hospital. There can, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, be no doubt that a considerable portion of the mortality at this hospital which has been ascribed to hospitalism has been due to causes external to the hospital and not debitable to

it. The question of the defective construction of the Surgical Wards is one which has been fully and exhaustively treated by the Committee on medical expenditure. Their opinion, which was generally concurred in by the surgical staff of the hospital, is entirely opposed to the extreme view expressed by Dr. W. Palmer regarding the defective construction of these wards. Dr. Palmer's views, moreover, appear to be entirely unsupported by the figures upon which he founds them, and they are also opposed to the views of his colleagues. The Principal, in noticing the fact that though there were isolated cases of erysipelas the disease did not spread or infect other patients, says that this is a very strong proof of the healthy quality of our hospital air, notwithstanding all that has been said about faulty construction. The whole subject has, however, been fully discussed in a separate correspondence with the Government of India, and there is no doubt whatever that the Surgeons have from time to time attributed ill-success in surgery to hospitalism. The Lieutenant-Governor must here repeat the opinion which he has already recorded in submitting the memorandum of the Committee to the Government of India that, after the improvements recommended by the Committee have been carried out, the hospital, though not perfect, will be to all intents and purposes a practically good and efficient hospital, as well adapted for the treatment of surgical cases as the great majority of European hospitals. The number of out-door patients who attended the dispensaries was higher than in any of the preceding five years, there being 47,506 cases treated against 44,679 in 1876. Dr. Irving gives the latter number as 44,556, but he appears to have compared the number of persons treated in 1877, as shown in the general statement in paragraph 2 of the report, with the number of new cases in the previous year. The erection of a new out-door dispensary, which is much wanted, has been ordered from the funds bequeathed for the purpose by the late Baboo Choonee Lall Seal. The dispensary is to be erected on a plot of land adjoining the Medical College grounds, and will be called 'Choonee Lall Seal's Charitable Dispensary.' Some of the minor improvements suggested in the 14th paragraph of the report, both at this and other hospitals, have already been sanctioned. Such recommendations should, however, form the subject of special reports, as they cannot be conveniently dealt with in a review of the administration for the past year.

13. *General Hospital.*—The in-door patients treated during the year were 5,144, including 531 natives; the numbers in 1876 being 3,569 christians and 430 natives. The death-rate of the christians was 4·05, and that of the natives 7·72 per cent. The great increase in the number of patients has been already explained as mainly due to the large number of sailors in port. During August, September and October a severe type of malarious fever prevailed, resembling dengue in many of its symptoms, and frequently accompanied by an eruption. The attack lasted for a few days and was often followed by one or more relapses. There were altogether 410 more cases of malarious fever in 1877 than in 1876, and an excellent opportunity was thus afforded for testing the value of the mixed cinchona alkaloids manufactured at the Government Plantation at Rungbee. It is satisfactory to find that Dr. Raye considers that the experience of the year justifies the conclusion that the cinchona febrifuge may be confidently administered instead of quinine in the great majority of ordinary malarious affections. In the low forms of intermittent fever, Dr. Pilcher of the Howrah Hospital maintains that the cinchona alkaloids given with ether have yielded better results than were formerly obtained with quinine. Nearly one-fourth of the deaths in the European wards of the General Hospital resulted from cholera; 43 out of 73 cases ending fatally. Of the 73 cases 65 were received direct from the shipping. Of 18 cases of typhoid fever, 16 were from the shipping. The number of cases of sunstroke was nearly double the average of the past ten years, and of the 20 cases admitted there were six deaths. Many of the cases were of a very severe type, the sufferers being almost moribund on admission. During the year an operating theatre and a lying-in-room were added to the hospital building and both are now in use. The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctioned the erection of new quarters for the nurses and the work was begun before the close of the year. The department of the Sumbhoonath Pundit's Ward for out-door patients was abolished on the 31st December, and as the cost of the ward

was found to be out of all proportion to its usefulness, the Lieutenant-Governor has recently ordered it to be altogether closed.

14. *Campbell Hospital.*—During the year under review the continually increasing expenditure of this pauper hospital attracted the attention of Government, and induced the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a special committee to institute a searching enquiry into its administration. The result of the committee's enquiry was to show that under lax supervision the expenditure had increased in a way that left little doubt that peculation and dishonesty were rife amongst the subordinate establishment. A complete change in the administrative staff has been made. The Lieutenant-Governor has every reason to hope that under Dr. Mackenzie's careful and energetic supervision the expenditure will be reduced within proper limits. The number of admissions was 6,600 against 6,279 in the previous year, but the daily average number of patients was 22 less than in 1876. The death-rate was 24·8 per cent. against 25 per cent. in 1876 and 28 per cent. in 1875. Excluding the moribund cases, the mortality was somewhat greater than in 1876, being 23·2 against 22·4 per cent. The very high rate of mortality in this hospital is due to the fact that it has been the practice to transfer to this institution many patients in a low or dying condition. From a statement given in the report, it appears that, in the years 1876 and 1877, 63 and 52 per cent. respectively of those who died in the hospital succumbed within a week of their admission. The Superintendent invites attention to the fact that a large number of pauper patients belonging to the suburbs of Calcutta, as well as all the small-pox cases from the suburbs of Calcutta and from Howrah, are admitted to this hospital; and he suggests that the municipalities of the Suburbs and of Howrah be each invited to give an annual donation to the hospital. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions will be requested to bring Dr. Mackenzie's suggestion before the Suburban and Howrah Municipal Commissioners.

15. *Mayo and Chandney Hospitals.*—In all 190,030 persons received treatment in these hospitals during the year as compared with 189,690 in 1876, and the death-rate among the in-door patients was 12·04 per cent. against 12·72 per cent. in 1876. The divergences in the death-rate from the same diseases among the house patients at the Mayo and the Chandney Hospitals was noticed in the last year's Resolution, and similar divergences are noticeable in the report for the past year. The mortality at the Mayo Hospital was 13·12 per cent., or about two and a half times that of the Chandney Hospital.

16 *Howrah Hospital.*—There was a further increase this year as compared with 1876 in the number of both in-door and out-door patients. The number of European and Eurasian in-door patients rose from 868 to 953, but there was a fall of more than a thousand in the number of christian out-door patients. The number of native in-door and out-door patients rose from 1,472 and 12,422 respectively in 1876 to 1,510 and 14,329 respectively in 1877. The mortality both among christian and native in-door patients was considerably higher than in 1876, being 3·99 per cent. among the former and 25·23 among the latter. Of the 419 deaths during the year, 276 occurred within ten days of the admission of the patients. This hospital receives a large proportion of the neglected sick and the ill-fed poor of the town, and very many of those brought to the hospital are in the very last stage of disease. The Surgeon-General calls attention to the use of the Ixora in cases of dysentery. This remedy was introduced by Assistant-Surgeon Umrito Lall Deb, in charge of the native department of the Howrah Hospital, and both Dr. Bird and Dr. Pilcher consider it of very great value. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that a separate report on the subject will shortly be submitted for the information of Government. Dr. Pilcher also writes in high terms of the Assistant-Surgeon's diligence and attention to his hospital duties. It is mainly owing to his zeal and kindliness of manner that the number of out-patients has so largely increased during the last two years.

17. *Other Institutions.*—The number of admissions to the Police Hospital exceeded the admissions of the previous year by nearly one-fifth of the total strength of the Municipal, Suburban, and River Police, and there were 11 more deaths than in 1876. The increase was, however, not due to any epidemic, and the death-rate to admissions was 2·3 per cent. against 2·46 in the previous year. The deaths compared with the total police force were 1·99 per cent. against 1·66 per cent. in 1876. The number of in-door patients in the North Suburban Hospital rose

from 635 in 1876 to 732, while the number of deaths fell from 147 to 118. The out-door department was, as already stated, opened in March 1877, and from that date to the end of the year 4,059 cases were treated, giving an average daily attendance of 41. The average daily attendance at the Bhowanipore Dispensary was 67·4 against 52·8 in 1876 and 93·02 in 1875. The attendance at both the Bhowanipore and Alipore Dispensaries may be expected to increase considerably during the present year as there is now no out-door department at the General Hospital. The number of out-door patients who availed themselves of the Aratoon Apcar Dispensary was 9,508, a rather less number than in either of the previous two years, and the average daily attendance was also less than in either of those years, being 96 in 1877 against 103 and 110 in 1876 and 1875 respectively. Dr. Irving states in his report (page 40) that the number of out-door patients was greater than in either of the two previous years; he has, however, it appears compared the number of patients of 1877 with the new admissions of 1876 and 1875, instead of with the numbers treated during those years, as shown in the general statement at the beginning of the report. The report on the Lock-hospitals has been separately considered.

18. During the year the medical staff of Calcutta sustained a severe loss by the death from cholera of Dr. Elliott, the popular Surgeon Superintendent of the General Hospital. Since the close of the year the death of Dr. Gayer, also from cholera, has deprived Calcutta of another of its medical staff, whose services were highly appreciated by the Medical College Hospital at which he for some time officiated as 1st Surgeon and by the public of Calcutta.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution, and of the Report, be submitted for the information of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that extract paragraph 7 of the Resolution, together with extract paragraph 7 of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Surgeon-General for Bengal for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and of the Report, be forwarded to the Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, and to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1877-78.

REGISTRATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th September 1878.

READ—

The Report on the administration of the Registration Department during the year 1877-78.

Read again—

The Report for the previous year, with the orders of the Government passed thereon.

The new Registration Act III of 1877 came into force on the first day of the year under report. The principal changes in the law were the introduction of a separate index for wills and authorities to adopt; the re-casting of the chapter relating to the refusal of registration; the legalization of fines both when documents are presented for registration after the expiration of the time allowed by law, and when the persons executing them appear after the expiration of the time allowed for presentation; and the assertion of the power of the local Government to establish sub-registry offices having concurrent jurisdiction. Revised rules framed in accordance with the provisions of the new Act were sanctioned by Government in July 1877.

2. The year 1877-78 was one of unexampled prosperity to the Registration Department. There was a general and well distributed increase in the registration

of deeds of all classes, a considerable increase in receipts, and a larger surplus than in any previous year. The effects of the storm-wave and cyclone of 1876 are still shown in the returns of Noakholly and Chittagong, in which neither the registrations nor the receipts of the past year amounted to those of 1875-76. Backergunge appears, however, to have almost recovered its former prosperity, for the registrations of the district were nearly as numerous as, and the receipts greater than, before the cyclone.

3. The following table exhibits the leading statistical data connected with registration during the past thirteen years :—

Years.	Number of registrations				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immovable property.		Other Registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66	49,910	20,590	27,683	98,183	3,25,089	2,25,966	99,123	178
1866-67	101,422	49,346	31,391	182,159	3,19,754	2,25,951	93,803	182
1867-68	119,700	41,335	26,815	187,850	3,34,956	2,50,181	84,775	187
1868-69	125,438	42,794	45,739	213,968	3,67,271	2,99,099	68,172	172
1869-70	160,920	52,034	39,239	252,193	4,13,707	3,14,834	99,873	173
1870-71	159,963	49,862	31,888	341,713	3,88,688	3,11,825	76,863	180
1871-72	158,077	55,451	31,762	245,270	3,73,136	2,80,961	92,175	156
1872-73	174,788	67,130	37,162	279,080	4,35,319	3,04,782	1,30,537	168
1873-74	203,519	79,409	45,441	328,369	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078	221
1874-75	250,340	98,970	74,563	423,873	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372	246
1875-76	265,265	106,629	85,757	457,651	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	290
1876-77	268,125	104,436	93,013	465,574	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714	310
1877-78	312,022	121,842	116,405	550,269	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881	309
Increase over previous year...	43,897	17,406	23,392	84,695	97,354	27,187	70,167	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

4. Classified according as they refer to movable or immovable property, and according as their registration is compulsory or optional, the number of documents registered in each of the past two years was as follows :—

		1876-77.	1877-78.
	Compulsory.		
Registrations affecting immovable property	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	31,330	35,737
	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	34,647	37,589
	Perpetual leases	102,747	108,678
	Other leases under section 17 ...	95,616	125,211
	Other compulsory registrations ...	3,785	4,807
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immovable property	268,125	312,022
	Optional.		
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100 ...	67,765	77,181
	Instruments of mortgage of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100 ...	29,604	36,645
	Leases for one year and less ...	2,140	2,926
	Miscellaneous documents	4,927	5,090
	Total optional registrations affecting immovable property	104,436	121,842
	Total registrations affecting immovable property	372,561	433,864

		1876-77.	1877-78.
Registrations other than those affecting immovable property.	Obligations for payment of money ...	69,047	89,818
	All other registrations	22,234	24,598
	Total of above ...	91,281	114,416
	Number of wills registered ...	1,681	1,954
	Number of written authorities ...	51	35
	Total Registrations ...	465,574	550,269

5. It appears from this table that there was an increase of 16·4 per cent. in registrations affecting immovable property, and of 25·3 per cent. in the registration of documents not relating to immovable property. In compulsory registration the increase was 16·3 and in optional registration 20·6. The total increase compared with 1876-77 was 84,695 or 18·1 per cent. The only deeds of which the number registered fell short of the number in the previous year are authorities to adopt, and in these there was a falling off of 16. Every other class of deed contributed to the general increase in registration. The increase is most noticeable in the returns of the districts of Jessore, Chumparun, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Burdwan, Midnapore, Howrah, and Monghyr, while the only districts that show any decrease as compared with the previous year are Bhagulpore, Maldah, Purneah, Rungpore, Hazareebagh, Singbhoom, and Darjeeling. The total decrease in the last-named seven districts was 1,735, while the total increase in the remaining districts was 86,430. The different provinces under this Government contributed to the total operations of the department in the following proportions:—Bengal proper 76·4, Behar 19·7, Chota Nagpore 2, and Orissa 1·9 per cent. The percentage of Behar in 1876-77 was 17·8, and the increase in the past year was mainly due to the great increase in the number of agricultural leases registered in Chumparun. The total registrations in this district were 27,299 or 126·4 per cent. above those of the previous year. Each of the other districts of Behar, except Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Maldah, showed an increase in the number of registrations, and the returns seem to show that registration in the hitherto backward province of Behar has at last received a considerable impetus. In Shahabad and Durbhunga the registrations advanced more than 31 per cent., in Sarun the advance was 28·2, and in Monghyr and Mozufferpore more than 26 per cent., while in the Sonthal Pergunnahs it was 38·8 per cent.

6. The great falling off in the number of perpetual leases in 1876-77 as compared with the number in the previous year was noticed in last year's resolution; but owing to the great disturbance of registration operations in Eastern Bengal caused by the cyclone, the Lieutenant-Governor was not prepared to accept the returns as shewing that the limit of perpetual leases had been reached in the districts of Chittagong, Noakholly, and Backergunge. In the past year there was an increase of 5,931 or 5·7 per cent. in the number of perpetual leases registered, though the total was still slightly below that of 1875-76. From the tabular statements given in the appendix to the report, it seems to be now clearly established that, while the registration of perpetual leases is spreading in Central and Western Bengal, it is steadily decreasing in the Eastern Districts. This result was to be expected, for the custom of registering perpetual leases has hitherto prevailed within extremely narrow local limits, and it is obvious that the execution and registration of perpetual leases must decrease when most of the land which it is convenient to alienate in perpetuity has been so alienated. Taking the complete returns of these leases as given in Statement II in the appendix instead of the figures quoted by the Inspector-General from Statement VII, it appears that in 1875-76 the three districts of Backergunge, Chittagong, and Noakhally supplied 50,562 perpetual leases out of 109,299 registered; in 1876-77 they gave 37,318 out of 102,747; and in 1877-78 the number fell to 31,952 out of 108,678. In Dacca the number has been steadily falling, having been 1,504, 1,413, and 922 respectively during the three years 1875-78, while in Tipperah the numbers for the same three years were 1,878, 1,704, and 1,296. In fact in every district of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, except Furreedpore, the falling off for the last three

years in the number of perpetual leases has been continuous and considerable. The registrars of Chittagong and Tipperah explain the decrease by the fact that there is now little land left in the districts to be let out on perpetual leases. The registrar of Noakholly ascribes the decrease in part to the distress caused by the cyclone, and partly to the practice of sub-infeudation having fallen into disfavour; there is no apparent reason, however, why the practice should have fallen into disfavour, except that all the land which it was convenient to sublet in perpetuity has been so sublet. The explanation of the registrar of Backergunge that the fall in the number of perpetual leases is due to the impoverishment of the people does not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor. The increase in the number of registrations of perpetual leases elsewhere than in the Eastern Districts is very marked, and is especially noticeable in the returns of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. There was an increase in each district of the former division and in each district of the latter division except Moorshedabad. Jessore has been steadily progressing with 24,735, 28,012, and 32,272 registrations of perpetual leases during the past three years, while for the 24-Pergunnahs the numbers were 3,541, 4,278, and 5,958, and for Nuddea 2,492, 2,982, and 4,400. The registrar of Jessore attributes the increase in his district to the extension of cultivation and to the unwillingness of the ryot to reclaim marshy tracts without first obtaining a lease in perpetuity securing to him a reward for his labour and expense. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that this reason is correct, and that the general increase in the number of perpetual leases in Central and Western Bengal is due to the struggle of the ryots for a more permanent interest in the soil they cultivate. The progress shown by the returns is very satisfactory.

7. The number of term-leases registered rose from 95,616 in 1876-77 to 125,211 in the past year, the increase being almost entirely in the number of leases not exceeding Rs. 50 in value. There was a rise of 26,944 in the registrations of leases not exceeding Rs. 25 in value, and of 2,160 in those between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50. More than half the total increase in the number of registrations of term-leases is due to the Chumparun district, where the registrations were 24,767, against 8,410 in the previous year. Of the 85,183 leases not exceeding Rs. 25 in value, 23,087, or more than one-fourth of the whole, were registered in Chumparun. The great rise in the number of registrations of term-leases in this district was noticed in last year's Resolution, and appears to be solely due to the registration of a large number of indigo leases, in consequence of the ryots who held unregistered deeds refusing to sow indigo. Next to Chumparun, Mymensingh shows the largest number of registrations of term-leases, there having been 11,571 such registrations in 1877-78, against 8,877 in the previous year. In this district the proportion of counterparts to leases was very large, and the want of confidence between landlord and tenant is the only cause assigned for the large number of presentations. The fluctuations in the other districts were slight. The district registrars are almost unanimous that very few agreements to let are formally reduced to writing, and that even then in the vast majority of cases the counterpart only is registered, so that the ryot's interest is not secured. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have in future reports some more detailed information as to the proportion of leases registered to counterparts.

8. In 27 out of 42 districts there was an increase in the optional registrations of bonds, and no district shows any serious falling off. The total number of bonds registered in the province was 89,818, against 69,047 in 1876-77. More than one-half of the bonds registered, and far more than half the year's increase are, however, due to the district of Jessore, where 49,176 obligations for the payment of money were registered, against 35,694 in the previous year. From a statement given by the Inspector-General, it appears that 311,029 bonds were registered in the 42 districts of Bengal during the last five years, and of these 144,888 were registered in Jessore; in the past two years, out of 158,865 bonds, 84,870 were registered in the latter district. The immense difference between the operations of the Registration Department in Jessore and other districts is ascribed to the distrust of the people of one another, to their extreme litigiousness, and to the fact that the civil courts of the district regard with suspicion all bonds or contracts which have not been registered, whether their registration is optional or compulsory. These causes no doubt operate

largely in promoting registrations, but they do not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to afford a sufficient explanation of the extraordinary popularity of registration operations in Jessore.

9. In the minor operations of the department there has been again this year a general increase. The number of wills registered was 273 in excess of the number in the previous year, and there were 16,575 applications for search and copies of documents, against 13,362 applications in 1876-77. These searches are usually made by intending purchasers or lessees, who wish to ascertain if there are any incumbrances on the land for which they are negociating, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Bourdillon that the increase in the number of these applications is one of the best proofs of the growing usefulness of the department.

10. The number of registered documents discredited and rejected by civil courts during the past year was 25, or 12 more than in 1876-77; but the Inspector-General is still not satisfied that all cases of the kind are reported. The prosecutions instituted during the year were 67 against 38 in 1876-77, and the result of the prosecutions was very satisfactory. In the 67 cases, 63 persons were convicted, 41 being punished with imprisonment and 22 with fine.

11. The financial position of the department is more prosperous now than at any previous time. The following statement shows the actual cash receipts and expenditure of the past five years:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	4,82,509	3,29,431	1,53,078
1874-75	5,52,325	3,86,953	1,65,372
1875-76	5,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103
1876-77	5,66,882	4,30,168	1,36,714
1877-78	6,64,236	4,57,355	2,06,881

To the cash expenditure of Rs. 4,57,355 there should, however, be added all public works charges, and the cost of stationery supplied to registration offices by the Superintendent of Stationery, the cost of printing paper, and of printing and binding done for the department. From a letter received from the Inspector-General, correcting the figures given in the report, it appears that the public works charges amounted to Rs. 32,204. The stationery and printing charges, including the printing of the annual report, were Rs. 44,426; so that the gross expenditure of the year was Rs. 5,33,985, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 1,30,251 as compared with Rs. 78,974 in 1876-77. The increase in the receipts of the year is due partly to more numerous registrations, and partly to the enhanced table of *ad valorem* fees. The new schedule should have had effect from the 1st February 1878, but it appears to have been only in partial operation during the months of February and March. The increase in expenditure is under the heads "Percentage paid to registering officers," "Temporary establishments," and "Paper and printing." The increased percentage is, of course, due to the increased work of the department, and the same cause explains the higher charges for temporary establishments. The present scale of permanent establishment was fixed in 1871, when the total number of registrations was less than half the number in the year under report; and although much of the increased work is done in rural offices, where the establishments are paid by the rural sub-registrars, still there has been great additional work thrown upon sudder and sub-divisional offices. To overtake this work temporary establishments have been employed as they were required, and the Inspector-General is now, under the orders of Government, preparing a revised scheme of establishments in the offices of sudder and sub-divisional sub-registrars. A proposal for the revision of the salaries and appointments of special sub-registrars has already been submitted, and is now under the consideration of Government.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his opinion last year that the system of rural sub-registrars should not at present be further extended, and the changes during the year were very few. The work at two sudder offices was taken away from special sub-registrars and entrusted to Deputy Magistrates; two new canal offices were opened and four rural offices were abolished. In all, there were 309 offices open at the close, against 310 at the beginning of the year.

13. Mr. Bourdillon discusses the qualifications of the different classes of men who seek employment as rural sub-registrars, and he arrives at the conclusion that a respectable resident of the locality, where the office is situated, makes the best sub-registrar. "His local influence insures for his proceedings the public confidence, and he is little exposed to the danger of being victimized, as others are who have no knowledge of the neighbourhood and its inhabitants." In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor concurs. There can be no doubt that false personation and false identification are the principal dangers that the Registration Department has to meet, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the Inspector-General to see that a thorough inquiry is made in every case in which there is any suspicion of these offences having been committed.

14. The scheme for the use of printed forms of agricultural leases and their counterparts, and of bonds for small amounts, was abandoned during the year. This experiment was first made in 1874-75 in nine selected districts, and was extended in 1876 to the whole of Lower Bengal. It was found, however, that it was not possible to introduce any one form of document, whether lease, counterpart or bond, equally suitable to the circumstances of all districts and generally acceptable to the people. In five out of the nine districts in which the forms were first introduced, not a single bond-form was either sold or registered in the year 1876-77, and in the large and important districts of Dacca and the 24-Pergunnahs only five bonds in the printed form were presented for registration. Even in those districts where, after the attention of officers had been specially called to the subject, considerable sales were effected, the returns showed that a very small proportion of the forms sold were presented for registration. The Lieutenant-Governor did not therefore consider that he was justified in incurring any further expenditure on the general experiment, but he has authorized Collectors to indent specially for any particular forms for which there is likely to be a demand in their districts.

15. The Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act I (B.C.) of 1876 has now been in force for more than two and a half years. By the beginning of the year under report, 77 offices had been opened in 14 districts, and by the end of the year there were 103 offices, though the Act was not extended to any fresh district during the year. The following statement shows the number of ceremonies registered in the last two years; but the total returns of the years cannot be compared, as the Act was only extended to six districts before the commencement of the year 1876-77 :—

	Marriages.	Khula divorces.	Other divorces.	Total ceremonies.	Muhammadan population in the thanas in which the Act is in force.
1876-77	2,555	161	402	3,118	6,900,850
1877-78	7,391	595	1,404	9,390	10,326,575

16. The only districts in which the Act appears to be at all popular are Chittagong and Rungpore. In these districts, with fourteen and fifteen offices respectively, there were registered during the past year 2,973 and 2,206 ceremonies, or more than half the total for the 14 districts in which the Act was in force. In Backergunge only 211 ceremonies were registered among a Muhammadan population of 1,255,427, and in Furreedpore and Jessore only 105 and 46 ceremonies among populations of 863,053 and 312,974 respectively. From the reports received on the working of the Act in the districts to which it has been extended, it appears to be the general opinion of the district registrars that, unless registration of marriages and divorces is made compulsory, the provisions of the Act will only be made use of to a very limited extent. The Lieutenant-Governor is not, however, prepared to accept the recommendation of the district registrars. The success attained in two districts, which are in no way specially circumstanced, seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to show that the provisions of the Act are not ill-adapted to meet the requirements of the Muhammadan population of Bengal. Prejudice and ignorance prevail widely amongst the lower classes of the Muhammadan population of the Eastern Districts, and, together with the opposition of local Mollahs interested in the

maintenance of the present state of things, militate, no doubt, against the rapid extension of registration, and it may possibly be some years before the provisions of the Act are generally made use of; but the Lieutenant-Governor prefers waiting until such time as the people voluntarily avail themselves of them, to exciting the widespread opposition which he believes would be the result at present of making the Act compulsory.

17. The propriety of continuing to ex-officio sub-registrars the special allowance consisting of percentages of the fees realized was considered last year by the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor decided that the grant of the allowance should, in future, be contingent on a zealous performance of the duties of sub-registrar; and that any ex-officio sub-registrar who is reported to have been lax and indifferent in the superintendence of his office, or in the supervision of the offices subordinate to him, will be held to have forfeited his claim to this special remuneration. To enforce these orders, it was directed that commission should be drawn in half-yearly bills, and that the bills should not be passed unless both the Registrar and Inspector-General were satisfied that the work during the previous six months had been properly done. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Inspector-General has not yet had occasion to reject the bill of any ex-officio sub-registrar, and that the general standard of work in all offices of the department has much improved during the past year. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be drawn to the remark made by the Inspector-General in paragraph 43 of his report.

18. The duties of inspection appear to have been zealously carried out by the two Inspectors, Mr. Harrison and Baboo Pratapa Chundra Ghose, and an explanation should be submitted why only 23 inspections were made during the year by the Inspector-General himself. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to Mr. Bourdillon for his able administration of the department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA FOR 1877-78.

POLITICAL.

Dated Darjeeling, the 27th September 1878.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Administration of the Tributary States of Orissa for 1877-78.

Read also—

The Annual Report for the year 1876-77, and the orders of Government thereon.

MR. BEAMES officiated as Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals from the commencement of the year to the 10th December 1877, when Mr. Ravenshaw reverted to the appointment. The latter officer held charge till the end of the year, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. Smith as Officiating Superintendent. Mr. Smith's report was necessarily compiled solely from the office records and the notes of his predecessor, but it is nevertheless complete and interesting.

2. The total demand of the Government estates of Banki and Ungool, Rs. 45,184, was collected in full, and a considerable portion of the demand for the current year was paid in advance. The revenues of these two estates are steadily improving, and the demand and collections for the past year were Rs. 1,431 above those of the previous year. Until the year 1876 it was the practice to pay into the treasury only the net revenue of these estates after deducting from the gross revenue all sanctioned and proposed charges on account of collection of revenue, maintenance of the estates, pensions, &c. This practice has now been discontinued, the gross revenues of the estates being credited, and the receipts and expenditure dealt with, under the ordinary system of audit and account for Government estates. The memorandum of each estate's account with the Collector need not therefore in future be

submitted. From the collections and surplus in deposit on account of the Bamunghatty estate, a sum of Rs. 40,000 was handed over to the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj, leaving still a surplus of nearly Rs. 20,000. The pergunnah of Bamunghatty, which was taken under Government management and placed in charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom after the disturbances of 1866, has since been completely settled. The Maharajah's administration of the remainder of his territory has been most satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor has therefore, since the close of the year under report, gladly restored to him the pergunnah of Bamunghatty, subject to the conditions that the Maharajah's eldest brother shall live in Bamunghatty as his representative, that the sirdars of *peers*, and the headmen of villages shall continue to be vested with police powers, that the present settlement of the estate shall continue without change for the existing term of ten years, that all the schools now open shall be maintained, and that all the roads that have been constructed shall be kept open.

3. The total collections of the Dhenkenal state, which is under khas management owing to the minority of the young Rajah, were Rs. 55,846, and the balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 28,438. After deducting the expenditure of the year, there remained a balance of Rs. 8,079. The payments of tribute by all the states not under direct management have been punctually made, and the amount of Rs. 6,710-1-3 entered against Keonjhur was not actually due at the close of the year, as the tribute of the state was reduced to Rs. 1,976-11-11 as soon as the debt was paid off. The amount really due has since been paid.

4. There were 3,548 civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year, and 317 remained pending. The increase, as compared with 1876-77, is mainly due to the inclusion in the year's returns of all cases instituted in Dhenkenal, and partly also to a number of cases of disputed possession in the Runpore state. Of 3,650 cases instituted during the year, Dhenkenal contributed 1,750, and Ungool, Banki, the Khondmals, and Bamunghatty together 1,399. The remaining cases entered in the returns include only those in which complaints were made to the Superintendent owing to the parties being dissatisfied with the Rajah's decisions. Of 521 such cases, 302 were from the Runpore state. Nearly half the whole number of suits instituted were for debt.

5. The criminal cases were generally of a petty nature. Out of 1,252 cases tried, 453 were of assault and 258 of petty theft. There were four murders, nine cases of culpable homicide, and one dacoity during the year. One of the murders was reported by the police to be a case of human sacrifice, but, on investigation by the Superintendent, the report was proved to be incorrect. Three of the cases of culpable homicide were in the Khondmals, and all three arose out of drunken quarrels. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that in the only case of dacoity that occurred the offenders were detected and punished, and that a portion of the stolen property was recovered.

6. The total number of schools in the Orissa Tributary Mehals is 115 and the number of pupils 3,048. In Ungool and Banki the schools are supported entirely from the revenues of the estates; in Bamunghatty half the expenditure on education was defrayed from the estate. In the Khondmals, 16 schools with 582 pupils were maintained from the fund voluntarily raised by the people by taxing the grogshops at Rs. 5 each. The balance at the credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 4,362. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that no portion of the large balance has yet been utilized in opening new schools. Both the Maharajahs of Keonjhur and Mohurbhunj take much interest in education, and the latter has, as already stated, agreed to maintain the 17 schools now open in Bamunghatty.

7. Mr. Ravenshaw was on tour in the Tributary Mehals for a little more than a month during the cold weather. Nearly half this time was spent in killah Runpore, where great confusion and disorganization prevailed, owing to the gross oppression and misconduct of the Rajah and his agents. A reconciliation was effected between the people and the Rajah, and the latter entered into a formal agreement for the proper government in future of his state and people. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the terms of the agreement have not yet been

in any way infringed, that the state is quiet, that a summary settlement has been concluded, and that arrangements for a detailed settlement are being made. The Rajah has been distinctly warned that unless the terms of the agreement are carried out, and a loyal support given to the new Dewan, it will be necessary to remove him from the management of the killah. In the course of his tour, Mr. Ravenshaw passed through the states of Nayagurh, Duspulla, Boad, Ungool, Hindole, Dhenkenal and Atgurh. The affairs of the Rajah of Duspulla were found to be in great disorder, and much discontent existed among the people. Detailed arrangements for the management of the state and for carrying out the pending settlement were made by the Superintendent during his visit; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Rajah has now been brought to take an intelligent interest in the management of his affairs.

8. The administration of all the estates under khas management was very creditable. The offices at Ungool and Banki were inspected by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent respectively, and the work of the tehsildars is favourably reported upon. Separate orders will be passed as to the continuance to her son of the pension granted to Ghusa Bewa, the widow of one of the illegitimate sons of the former Rajah of Ungool. During the minority of the Rajah of Dhenkenal, the state is under the management of the Dewan of the late Maharajah, Baboo Banamali Sing, who has also been appointed guardian of the minor Rajah. The Baboo is an able officer, of great local experience, and his administration of the killah during the year was satisfactory. The young Rajah's education is being conducted by an experienced native Deputy Inspector of Schools. The Khondmals were quietly and well managed by the tehsildar, Baboo Dinobundho Patnaik, who is reported to be very popular among the Khonds. A meeting was held at Bisipara on the 1st January 1878, under the presidency of the tehsildar, when about 8,000 Khond men and women assembled and resolved to commemorate the assumption by the Queen of the Imperial title, by holding an annual fair at Bisipara. The only other estate under khas management during the year was Bamunghatty, and that, as already stated, has since been made over to the Maharajah of Mohurbhunj.

9. The administration of the Maharajahs of Keonjhur and Mohurbhunj was in all respects satisfactory. Keonjhur is now the best managed, most peaceable, prosperous, and contented of all the Tributary States. The debt due by the Maharajah to Government on account of the expenditure incurred in quelling the rebellion at the time of his accession to the guddee has been repaid in full, and the limited supervision previously exercised over the Maharajah's affairs has now been withdrawn. The Collector of Balasore, who is *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, visited Mohurbhunj in January, and during his stay in the killah not a single complaint was made to him. The Maharajah is entitled to much credit both for his general administration and for the public works that he has carried out since his accession. The reports as to the conduct of the Rajah of Talchere are still unfavourable. The Superintendent was last year requested to visit the state and report upon its condition and the temper of the people, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the visit may be made and the report submitted at an early date. The conduct of the Rajah of Baramba was not altogether satisfactory, but he is reported to be generally amenable to advice, and the appointment of a punchayet of headmen to assist the Rajah in the management of the killah has worked well. The other estates not under direct management do not call for any special notice. The conduct of the Chiefs was generally good, and the Rajahs of Atgurh, Nursingpore, Nayagurh, and Pal Lehara appear to have administered their killahs with considerable ability and success.

10. The Rajah of Hindole died on the 18th July 1877, while on a pilgrimage to the temple of Juggernath. He left no son, and, according to the custom prevalent in the Cuttack Tributary Mehals, the succession of his younger brother was sanctioned by the Government of India. The present Rajah, who is now about 23 years of age, has not been well educated, and his half-brother, who is a good man of business and ppular in the state, does all the work of administration. The people are reported to be happy and contented.

11. The remarks of the Superintendent on the conduct of the officers subordinate to him will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the Annual Report on the Administration of the Tributary States of Orissa for 1877-78 be submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR 1877-78.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 8th October 1878.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Orissa Division for 1877-78.

FOR the greater part of 1877-78 Mr. Beames was acting as Commissioner of Orissa, being relieved in December 1878 by Mr. Ravenshaw. The report is submitted by Mr. Smith, who took charge of the division from Mr. Ravenshaw after the close of the year. Although the present Commissioner had no personal experience of the division during the past year, the report is very complete, showing that full materials were left on record by the officers actually in charge. Tour duty was well attended to by the district officers of Pooree and Balasore. The Collector of Cuttack did not pay sufficient attention to this, and most of the sub-divisional officers were also remiss. The Lieutenant-Governor has sufficiently indicated his views on this point in reviewing the reports of other divisions.

2. *Weather and Crops.*—The following statement shows the rainfall registered at the head-quarters of each district during the year as compared with the average fall in previous years:—

Months.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.	
		Rainfall of 1877-78.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall of 1877-78.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall of 1877-78.	Average rainfall.
April	1877	3·85	1·66	1·91	1·56	2·30	2·94
May	„	5·69	1·87	3·44	2·27	5·03	4·39
June	„	5·91	9·89	4·01	8·85	11·65	12·09
July	„	9·22	11·21	6·46	9·25	21·73	9·46
August	„	4·47	10·54	3·15	11·93	12·61	12·03
September	„	6·25	9·01	6·70	9·42	5·51	13·76
October	„	3·05	6·31	4·51	7·82	3·52	7·61
November	„	.....	1·07	·22	1·66	.....	0·89
December	„	.....	0·61	.....	0·74	.....	0·11
January	1878	·12	0·45	.....	0·09	0·50	1·01
February	„	·14	0·61	.....	1·30	0·31	1·22
March	„	·98	1·02	·12	0·66	1·33	1·79
	Total	39·68	54·25	31·42	55·55	64·29	67·30

In Cuttack the rainfall was considerably below the average, but it was opportunely distributed, and a fair crop was reaped on the whole. In Pooree the supply of rain was deficient throughout the district, the recorded fall at head-quarters being twenty-four inches less than the average. The Collector reports that the crops were good in the interior of the district except in Khoorda, but this statement is at variance with the detailed estimate furnished by him of the outturn of each of the standard crops, which shows a very heavy proportion of loss. The Commissioner, however, thinks the general verbal statement more reliable than the figures, for had the district crops failed to the extent estimated, it must have imported instead of exporting food throughout the year. The rainfall of Balasore was nearly up to the average, but was very unevenly distributed. Ploughing was seriously retarded by the heavy rains of

April and May, while in July the young crop suffered seriously from an excessive fall of twelve inches of rain in one day, which caused all the rivers to rise rapidly in flood, immense damage being done by the overflow of the Byturnee. Later on prospects were good, but the rain held off in August and September, and the fall during October sufficed only to produce rather less than an average crop. On the whole the agricultural year was by no means prosperous in Orissa owing to the damage done by floods in the middle of the year and by deficient rainfall later on.

3. The Collector of Balasore, in reporting on the agricultural results of the year, draws attention to the fact that in the case of all the Balasore rivers, except the Byturnee, the inundation drained off without damaging the crop. He ascribes the loss arising from the floods on the Byturnee to the embankments recently erected to protect the third range of the High Level Canal, and argues that, if these embankments had not broken when they did, a larger mass of water would have accumulated, and the ultimate loss would have been even more severe. This view, however, is disputed by the Superintending Engineer, who considers that the tendency to overflow in destructive floods is natural to this river, and was observed long before the canal was commenced. So far from the protective embankments having augmented the violence of the flood, they have, he considers, deadened the force of the current in places, and their summits have afforded the people a refuge in places where no elevated ground was formerly available. In some respects the circumstances of the Byturnee river in regard to liability to floods appear to be not dissimilar to those of the Cossye river in Midnapore; but the question raised by the Collector of Balasore will be specially considered in the Irrigation Department.

4. *Public Health.*—In Cuttack the general health is reported to have been good; but in the other districts the intermittent rainfall produced injurious effects. Cholera and fever prevailed in Pooree throughout the year, while in Balasore a severe epidemic fever broke out on the banks of the Soobarnrekha, and caused considerable alarm by its resemblance to the form of malaria known as Burdwan fever. Inquiry, however, showed that, although of a malarious character, it was of a far milder type than the Burdwan epidemic. Medical attendance was provided on the spot, and by the end of the cold weather the health of the people had considerably improved.

5. Important sanitary reforms have been effected in the town of Pooree. A system of surface drainage has been introduced, public lodging-houses are kept clean, and the removal of all kinds of nuisances has been provided for. With the same object, that of promoting the health of pilgrims to Juggernath, the Collector of Balasore has induced the keepers of roadside shops along the Trunk Road in Balasore to maintain sweepers at their own expense to look after the rest-houses of the pilgrims. These measures have the Lieutenant-Governor's entire approval. It can hardly be hoped that any precautions that can be taken will entirely save Orissa from the outbreaks of disease which invariably accompany the movement of large bodies of pilgrims, but much may still be done by enforcing regulations which tend to lessen the chances of an outbreak or to mitigate its severity.

6. *Emigration.*—Emigration to Assam, as has often been pointed out, appears to present no attractions to Ooriyas, for only fifty-two labourers were registered in Cuttack, five in Balasore, and none in Pooree. This reluctance to emigrate, however, does not proceed from an unwillingness to travel or to leave their native country, for it is notorious that large numbers of people quit Orissa every year and take service in Bengal. During the past year there was a slight decline in the passenger traffic between Chandbally and Calcutta, as will appear from the following statement, which shows the arrivals and departures at the port for the last three years :—

	Arrived.	Departed.
1875-76	30,606	30,017
1876-77	33,762	33,118
1877-78	30,285	27,681

It is explained that the passenger steamers were frequently used as tugs to tow rice-ships to sea, and that one steamer was under repairs. At the same time it is suggested that the Govind Dwadasi festival, which occurred in February 1877, prevented many pious Ooriyas from leaving home.